The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 7789.—VOL. XLVII. THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1863. PRICE THREEPENCE

BIRTHS.

On the 7th instant, the wife of E. Manby, Esq., solicitor, of a son.

On the 13th instant, at her residence, Birida, Marthaguy Creek, Bligh District, the wife of Mr. Edward Flood, jun., of a daughter.

On the 24th instant, at her residence, 36, Essex-street, the wife of W. E. Hooker, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 17th March, at St. Andrew's Church, by the Rev. J. Dougall, Frederick Moore, chief officer of the Mary and Rose, to Mary Elizabeth Mills, step-daughter of Mr. W. H. Smith, West Maitland.

On the 18th instant, by the Rev. W. Grant, Donald M'Donald, Esq., of Invercargill, New Zealand, to Ellen Jane, eldest daughter of A. K. Mackay, Esq., Nowra Park, Shoalhaven.

On the 18th instant, at Sofala, by the Rev. James B. Laughton, of Bathurst, Andrew Taylor Kerr, Esq., of Wellwood, Orange, to Isabel Helen Dunbar, youngest daughter of the late Dr. Johnson, of Auckland, New Zealand.

On the 21st instant, at 71, South Head Road, by the Rev. James Milne, Alexander Charles, eldest son of the late Henry Jamieson, Esq., of Peterhead, to Wilhelmina, fourth daughter of the late Rev. Ferdinand Ellis, Minister of Culsamond, Aberdeenshire.

DEATHS.

On the 27th November last, drowned on the voyage from London to Bombay, Mr. Richard Mitchell, chief officer of the ship Her Majesty, eldest son of Mr. Mitchell, Waua Mill, Musselburgh, Scotland.

On the 13th January, at his residence, Clontarf, near Dublin, aged 75 years, Henry Forde, Esq., Registrar to the Right Hon. David Pigott, chief baron.

On the 17th January, at Stratford Cottage, Stroud, Gloucestershire, Eliza, wife of Captain William Bligh O'Connell.

On the 9th instant, at her parents' residence, Eden, Twofold Bay, of ulcerated sore throat, Mary Anne, second daughter of J. W. Silk, Esq., aged 15 years, much and deservedly respected by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance.

On the 24th March, at her parents' residence, Argyle-street, Annie Ellis, infant daughter of I. E. and M. H. Ives, aged 18 hours.

On the 24th current, at her residence, Windsor, Kate, the beloved wife of Morgan C. Blandford, from injuries received by her clothes catching fire on the previous day. Her end was peace.

On the 25th March, Martha, the beloved wife of Mr. George Boles, 40, Macquarie-street South, aged 30, after a long, protracted illness. Her end was peace.

On the 25th instant, at Larbert Lodge, Darlinghurst, in the thirty-eighth year of his age, Archibald Bell, second son of George Cox, of Winbourn, Esquire.

On the 25th March, at his residence, 286, Lower George-street, David Pierrdorf, aged 40 years.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.—THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S steamship BEHAR, 1603 tons, 300 horse power, R. T. DUNDAS, commander, will be despatched for GALLE, with her Majesty's mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on WEDNESDAY, 22nd April, 1863, at 2 p.m., touching at MELBOURNE and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.
For particulars regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Lines, apply to HENRY MOORE, Agent.
Moore's Wharf, Sydney, March 23, 1863.

NELSON GOLD FIELDS.—THE INTER-COLONIAL (NEW ZEALAND) ROYAL MAIL COMPANY'S steamship, PRINCE ALFRED, EDWARD WHEELER, commander, for NELSON, PICTON, WELLINGTON, and PORT COOPER, at noon THIS DAY, March 26th.
For further information, and passage only, apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.
JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
To MELBOURNE.—WONGA WONGA, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.
To HUNTER RIVER.—ILLALONG, TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, at 11; and COONANBARA, SATURDAY NIGHT, at 11.
To MANNING RIVER.—Steamer, on or about SATURDAY next.
To BRISBANE direct.—URARA, MONDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.
To MARYBOROUGH.—WILLIAMS, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.
To GLADSTONE and ROCKHAMPTON.—BOOMERANG, FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.
To PORT DENISON, via ROCKHAMPTON.—EAGLE, on or about TUESDAY, 14th April.
From BRISBANE to IPSWICH.—The BRISBANE and the IPSWICH, daily.
From BRISBANE to ROCKHAMPTON.—CLARENCE, three times a month. Next date, 2nd April.
SAMUEL CLARK, manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—STEAM from ROCKHAMPTON to BROAD SOUND, the MACKAY, and PORT DENISON.—The paddle steamship SAMSON—now undergoing a thorough overhaul—will commence trading at an early date.
Further particulars as to dates of sailing, &c., in a future advertisement.
Freight and fares moderate.
SAMUEL CLARK, Manager,
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH.
On SATURDAY MORNING, at 7, the PATERSON.
Offices, foot of Market-street.
P. J. COHEN, manager.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS TO
WOLLONGONG.—KEMBLA, THIS DAY, at noon.
CLYDE RIVER.—KEMBLA, THIS DAY, at noon.
MORUYA.—KEMBLA, THIS DAY, at noon.
KIAMA.—KIAMA, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.
SHOALHAVEN.—KIAMA, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.
ULLADULLA.—KEMBLA, on MONDAY, at noon.
MERIMBULA.—MIMOSA, on WEDNESDAY, at 10 a.m.
WOGONGA (Gulf Diggings).—Steamer on THURSDAY, 2nd April.

STEAM TO BRISBANE WATER.—The PELICAN, on TUESDAY, at 8 a.m., leaving Gosford the same day at 4 p.m.
Phœnix Wharf, March 26.

MANLY BEACH STEAMERS, Daily.—Fares, 1s. PHANTOM and BREADALBANE leave

Circular Quay.	Woolloomooloo.	Manly.
10.15, 2.15, 6.6	10 30, 2.30	8 15, 12.0, 5.0.

Monthly tickets, 30s. each.
On and after 1st April, the last boat will leave Manly for Sydney at 4 30, and Sydney for Manly at 5 30 p.m.
S. H. WILSON, agent.

THE C. AND R. R. S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMSHIP GRAFTON, for GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, THIS (THURSDAY) NIGHT, at 9 o'clock.
TILMOUTH F. DYE, Secretary.

MARY, for the MACLEAY RIVER. For freight or passage apply on board, Victoria Wharf.

FOR MACLEAY RIVER, the REGION BIRD. For freight, apply on board, Corporation Wharf.

ESTHER for MANNING RIVER. For freight or passage, apply on board, Victoria Wharf.

FOR THE RICHMOND RIVER.—Going to CORAKI and LISMORE, the JANET DIXON, now fast loading, and sails TO-MORROW MORNING. WILLIAM WRIGHT, Pacific Wharf.

FIRST VESSEL for MORETON BAY.—The clipper schooner UNCLE TOM, M'AVENY, master, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch.
For freight or passage apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

FOR PORT DENISON, BROAD SOUND, and PORT M'KAY.—The splendid new clipper schooner TRADER, 250 tons, J. S. LANGLEY, master, purchased expressly for the trade, is now ready to receive cargo at the Corporation Wharf. Shippers are requested to mark their goods instead of addressing cards.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to W. WILLIAMS, No. 7, Exchange.

ELLEN, for TWOFOLD BAY, on FRIDAY, 27th March. Commercial Wharf.

FOR TWOFOLD BAY.—The schooner GIPSY, A. BARTER, master, will sail on the 26th instant. For freight or passage apply on board, at the Commercial Wharf; or to J. HARPUR and CO., George-st.

FOR MELBOURNE.—The schooner SCOTIA, C. W. BARTLETT, master, having all her dead weight engaged, will sail on THURSDAY next.
For freight or passage, apply to T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange.

FOR MELBOURNE.—The A1 ship MINERVA, one of Messrs Money Wigram and Sons' fleet of vessels, 829 tons register, W. H. MERRYMAN, commander, will sail for the above port on or about the 25th instant. Shippers of grain are reminded that this vessel offers a most desirable opportunity for the conveyance of perishable cargo.
For freight or passage, apply to Captain MERRYMAN, on board; or to WOLFEN, BROTHERS, agents, 21, Macquarie-place.

FIRST AND ONLY VESSEL FOR LAUNCESTON.—The clipper schooner W. B. DEAN, I. W. TOBIN, master, has room for a few tons of goods if sent down immediately to Cuthbert's Wharf.
For freight or passage apply to T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange.

FREIGHT to NEWCASTLE.—WANTED, a Coaster to take a boiler, 18 x 5. N.C and C. Co., 7, Exchange.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR HOBART TOWN direct.—The fine brig HIGHLANDER, 160 tons register, H. BOOR, commander, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY next, 28th instant. Has superior accommodation for passengers.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Market Wharf; or to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

FOR ADELAIDE direct.—A regular Trader.—The fine A1 British-built barque SORATA, Captain JACK, will be despatched about 31st March.
For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

NEW ZEALAND LINE OF PACKETS, TO OTAGO.
FIRST-CLASS SHIPS.
Fares at Reduced Rates.
Freight to Port Chalmers, 20s. per ton.
Freight to Dunedin Jetty, 30s. per ton.
Dietary scale as usual, viz.:
☞ Provisions unlimited, with Steward's attendance.
THOMAS, ROWE, NORTON and CO., New Pitt-street.

POSITIVELY the FIRST VESSEL for DUNEDIN, OTAGO.—To sail on SATURDAY first, the favourite clipper schooner JANE LOCKHART, WILLIAMS, master, is now alongside Circular Quay, and having all her cargo engaged will sail as above.
For passage only, apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

FOR OTAGO.—The superior passenger ship ALL SERENE, 1000 tons, will be despatched on an early day for the above port. Intending passengers are invited to inspect her spacious accommodation, her 'tween decks being seven feet, and ventilated on the most approved principle.
For freight or passage, apply on board, at Market Wharf. JOHN C. MALCOLM, 30, Campbell-street, Haymarket.

ONLY VESSEL FOR HAWKE'S BAY.—The clipper schooner HIRONDELLE, Captain BEDFORD, having all her dead weight engaged, will be despatched in a few days.
For light freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

ONLY VESSEL for PORT COOPER.—☞ The favourite regular trader DART, G. CAMPLIN, commander, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will be quickly despatched.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO, Lloyd's Chambers.

ONLY VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND.—☞ The favourite regular trader KATE, J. B. SHERLOCK, commander, will commence loading in a few days, and will be quickly despatched.
For freight or passage, apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

ONLY VESSEL for NELSON.—☞ The unrivalled clipper barque BREADALBANE, LUDWIG SAABYE, commander, will be despatched in a few days.
For passage only, having very superior accommodations, apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

HORSES for NEW ZEALAND.—Shippers of horses are reminded that the celebrated clipper barque LION is expected in a few days from OTAGO, where she has delivered her ninth cargo of horses, all safe and in good condition; having her ballast on board, and all her fittings and water tanks in their place, can be despatched in two two days after arrival.
Intending shippers, please communicate with JAMES MALCOLM, 227, George-street.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—To sail from Newcastle, on SATURDAY, the 28th instant, the clipper barque PANAMA, Captain N. H. HABIG, has room for two cabin passengers. For passage only, apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

SHIP WHITE ADDER, for SHANGHAI.—This magnificent clipper ship, 1800 tons burthen, built specially for the Chinese trade, will sail on the 25th instant.
Her accommodation for passengers of all classes is of the very highest order, and a few horses can be taken on freight at moderate rates.
Apply to Captain BOWERS, on board; or to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., agents, Lloyd's-chambers, George-street.

FOR CALCUTTA.—The A1 frigate-built ship, MINERVA (belonging to Messrs. Money Wigram and Sons), W. H. MERRYMAN, commander, will sail on or about the 1st proximo. Has excellent accommodation for the conveyance of horses.
For freight or passage, apply to Captain MERRYMAN, on board; or to WOLFEN, BROTHERS.

TIPTREE, for LONDON.—Shippers and Passengers are informed that this vessel will sail positively on SATURDAY, 28th March.
For freight or passage apply to Captain PINEL, on board, at Circular Quay; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR LONDON direct.—To sail positively on 31st March. The fine A1 13 years clipper ship AGRA, Captain J. HARWOOD, having taken on board all her dead weight, is ready to receive wool and other light freight, which may be forwarded immediately to Talbot's shed. She will sail positively on the 31st instant (weather permitting), full or not full, and will engage to forfeit freight in event of her not doing so.
For terms of freight, &c., apply to Captain HARWOOD, on board; or to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., agents, George-street.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.—The magnificent A1 clipper ship KOSCIUSKO, 1192 tons register, CHARLES STUART, commander, has the whole of her dead weight, and large portion of her light freight alongside. The saloon accommodations are of the newest and most elegant design. This vessel has lofty and roomy cabins for intermediate passengers.
For freight or passage, apply to Captain STUART, on board, at Circular Quay; or to JACOB L. MONTEFIORE. 24th March.

BLACKWALL LINE of PACKETS for LONDON.—To sail on or about 10th April.—The splendid ship VERNON, 1000 tons, EDWARD JONES, commander, is now ready to receive cargo at Talbot's Store.
This beautiful ship is the property of Messrs. Green, of Blackwall, and her passenger accommodation for all classes of passengers of the first order.
FARES:—
First cabin, according to accommodation required.
Second cabin, £30, including steward's attendance.
Third cabin, £20.
For freight or passage apply to J. B. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street.

MESSRS. GREEN'S BLACKWALL LINE OF PACKETS FOR LONDON.—To follow the Vernon.—Messrs. Green's well-known splendid A1 clipper-built ship ORWELL, 1200 tons, HENRY QUIN, commander, will sail early in MAY. She has splendid accommodation for passengers, and invites inspection; has full poop and lofty 'tween decks, and is now lying at the Circular Quay. An experienced surgeon accompanies the ship.
FARES.
First cabin, according to accommodation required
Second ditto, £30, including steward's attendance.
Third ditto, £20.
J. B. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street.

FOR LONDON.—For Wool and Passengers only.—The clipper ship LIGHT OF THE AGE will sail positively on 31st instant.
Apply on board, at the Circular Quay; or to YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT, George and Margaret streets.
Wool received at Talbot's stores.

MESSRS. MONEY WIGRAM and SONS' BLACKWALL LINE OF PACKETS from MELBOURNE to LONDON direct.—To sail on the 4th April, the celebrated A1 clipper ship LINCOLNSHIRE, 1100 tons, EDWARD CHARLTON, commander. Has very superior accommodation for all classes of passengers, and carries an experienced surgeon.
RATES FROM MELBOURNE:
First cabin, according to accommodation required.
Second ditto, £30; third cabin, £20.
Steerage open berths, £16.
J. B. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street.

MINERVA, from LONDON.—All ACCOUNTS against this vessel are requested to be rendered in duplicate by noon, on FRIDAY, or they will not be recognised. WOLFEN, BROTHERS.

CHARTERS FOR GUANO.—The undersigned are authorised to Charter Vessels for the conveyance of Guano from the Chincha Islands to the United Kingdom.
BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO., Melbourne.

VESSELS wanted to carry Coal from Newcastle to Sydney. Despatch guaranteed. Apply Newcastle Wallsend Company's Office, Exchange, Sydney.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER.—The schooner TRAVELLER. T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange.

WANTED, Vessels to CARRY COALS from Tomago to Sydney; despatch guaranteed. Apply to the SECRETARY at the office of the Tomago Coal Mining Company, Spring-street.

VESSEL WANTED.—A COASTER of 50 tons, light draught. J. THORNE, 313, George-street.

FOR SALE, a SCHOONER, 180 tons, well found, good value. J. THORNE, 313, George-street.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

COLLIERS.—WANTED, immediately, VESSELS, to load with Coals at Wollongong for Sydney. J. and W. BYRNES and CO., Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, a fine handy clipper BARQUE. R. T. FORD and CO.

FOR SALE, VESSELS carrying from 50 to 400 tons. For particulars apply to T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange.

FOR SALE, cheap, a good strong DINGY, sails, and all complete. Apply at Forth and Clyde, Balmain.

WANTED, to Purchase a SCHOONER, 70 or 80 tons. Apply to GIFFARD and BROS, 6, Macquarie-place.

RUSSIAN VICE-CONSULATE.—It is requested that all ACCOUNTS against His Imperial Russian Majesty's steam corvette BOGATYR be rendered, in triplicate, to this Vice-consulate by 2 p.m. this day, Thursday.
EDMUND MONSON PAUL, H. I. R. M. Vice-consul.
Sydney, 89, York-street, March 25th.

QUAY BERTHS vacant for ships of the largest tonnage, at CUTHBERT'S Wharf, Miller's Point. Storage for dry goods.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This Company grants insurances on wool in bales, in sheds, on stations.
A. STANGER LEATHES, resident secretary.
Sydney, November 6.

REGISTRE MARITIME.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Registre Maritime, (French Lloyds), are now prepared to grant Certificates. They have appointed Messrs. W. F. Norrie and John Cuthbert Surveyors.
HENRIQUES, JOUBERT and CO., 229, George-street.

ILLAWARRA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The General Half-yearly MEETING of proprietors in this Company will be held at the Phœnix Wharf, Sydney, on TUESDAY, the 28th April next, for the purpose of receiving the report of the directors, to elect a director in the room of Henry Mort, Esq., who has left the colony; also in the place of D. L. Waugh, Esq., and R. Haworth, Esq., who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election; to elect two auditors for the ensuing year, and to transact such business as may be brought before the meeting.
By order of the Directors,
E. MANNING, manager.
Sydney, 24th March.

NEW SOUTH WALES RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—The Second Annual MEETING of the Members of this Association will be held at the Chamber of Commerce, Exchange, on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at half-past 3 p.m., to receive the report of the committee for the year 1862, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
E. W. WARD, J. GRAFTON ROSS, } Honorary Secretaries.
24, Bridge-street, 24th March.

TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF THE COUNCIL OF WOOLLAHRA.—We, the undersigned ratepayers of Woollahra, respectfully request that you will be pleased to appoint a day on which a public meeting may be held, to consider the proposal now before the Council of borrowing money for the purpose of erecting a jetty at Double Bay.
Woollahra, March 16th, 1863.
(Signed) JOHN FAIRFAX, ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, EDWARD KNOX, D. P. HUGHES, J. V. BARNARD, And 32 subscribers.

In compliance with the above requisition, I hereby convene a PUBLIC MEETING, to be holden at the Council Chambers, Woollahra, on THURSDAY, the 26th March, at 7.30 p.m.
J. V. GORMAN, chairman.

THE UNITED FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—Notice is hereby given that a half-yearly General MEETING of the shareholders in this Company will be held in the office, No. 325, George-street, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of April, 1863, at 12 o'clock (noon), to receive the report of the directors for the half-year ending 31st March, 1863; to elect three Directors in the room of the Hon. Charles Kemp, M.L.C., and J. B. Rundle, Esq., who are eligible for re-election, and Henry Mort, Esq., resigned on his departure from the colony; and to elect an Auditor in the room of Geoffry Eagar, Esq.; and to transact any other business that may be brought before the meeting in conformity with the Deed of Settlement. Candidates for the vacant seats in the direction are required by the 55th clause in the Deed of Settlement to give fourteen days' notice thereof.
Also that a Special General MEETING of the shareholders of the Company, will be held on the above day, at half-past 12 o'clock, to consider the propriety of extending the business of the Company to the acceptance of "Marine Risks."
By order of the Board,
WILLIAM RAE, manager.
March 27.

A TEMPERANCE MEETING THIS EVENING, in the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street. Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock.

SYDNEY UNIVERSITY.—The Fellows of St. John's are requested to meet at the temporary College, at half-past 10 o'clock a.m., on SATURDAY, the 28th instant, to assist at the annual commemoration of the University. JOHN H. J. WILES, clerk.

NOTICE.—The Creditors in the insolvent estate of MICHAEL MELLY are requested to MEET at my Offices, Pitt-street, one door from King-street, at 3 o'clock on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, concerning matters connected with the estate. JOHN PIPER MACKENZIE, official assignee.

SUSSEX-STREET RAGGED SCHOOL.—The annual EXAMINATION of the scholars will take place on THURSDAY MORNING, March 26th, at 11 o'clock. The examination will be conducted by the Very Reverend the Dean of Sydney, and the prizes will be distributed by his Excellency the Governor and by Lady Young.
EDWARD JOY, hon. secretary.

GLEBE ELECTORATE.—A MEETING of the friends and supporters of the Honorable T. W. SMART, will be held in Mr. Storm's Inn, Darling-street, Balmain, on THURSDAY EVENING, 26th instant, to appoint a Committee, and take the necessary steps to secure his re-election. The chair will be taken at half-past 7 o'clock.

Walter Church	John Black
Rev. R. Mansfield	W. Gleadow
Thomas Spence, Mayor of Sydney	E. Holloway
	H. Marshall
G. R. Elliott	A. Gow
George Neal	J. Beattie
Robert Gray	J. G. Cohen
O. S. Evans	R. T. Ford
R. Remington	H. B. Cotton
E. Ramsay	H. Woolnough
F. Geard	J. Pierce Goold
J. Tidswell	James Elder
J. Booth	E. Goddard
T. S. Rountree	John Little
R. Ronald	J. Fay
J. W. Stable	William Russell
J. Sunners	W. Wilson
F. Vale	A. Reynolds
R. Bingham	T. A. Butterfield
Josiah Mullens	F. Leech
M. Hyland	J. Snashall
Francis Spence	James Barr
Tilmouth Dye	James Storm
N. Collier	William Lamb
J. Kerr	W. Looke
J. J. Glassop	W. Dernen
John Aiton	C. M'Lachlan
R. Brent	R. T. Moodie
James Porter	D. Moodie
John Stuart	H. Perdrian
J. Skinner	A. Ormsby
G. Frerichs	James Reynolds
J. Walters	John Kensey
F. Leech	G. A. Gregory
W. H. Cavill	James Sullivan
F. Parsons	D. Sullivan
John Keep	James Barry
W. Watson	David M'Makin
R. Paisley	W. Goodwin
John Brown	Henry Phillips
Alexander Brown	George Chidgey
Denis Donovan	John Elvins
Eugene M'Donnell	Henry Thomas
W. Mac Donnell	D. Hodgkies
Charles Long	Charles Saunders
Robert Wortley	C. G. Clarke
C. Read	W. Reekes
J. A. Pashley	J. Carveth
W. Broomfield	Frederick W. Elliott.
J. W. Webb	

GLEBE ELECTORATE.—A MEETING of the friends and supporters of the Hon. T. W. SMART will be held in the large room of Mr. Butters' University Hotel, Glebe, on FRIDAY EVENING next, the 27th instant, to appoint a committee, and take the necessary steps to secure his re-election. The chair will be taken at half-past 7 o'clock. THOMAS S. HARWOOD, secretary pro tem.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

FRANK G——S, call on GEO. C——S.

JOHN ALBERT SHOTTIM, formerly commercial traveller, native of Stockport, Cheshire, who left Liverpool in 1857 and was last heard of from the Clyde River, New South Wales, is earnestly requested to write to his friends in England, as, through the death of his Uncle, a considerable amount of property awaits his return home to England.

MR. ALFRED EALES, now or lately residing on the Burrendulla Estate, near Mudgee, is requested to communicate with FRED. J. JACKSON, 32, Hunter-street, Sydney.

RICHARD FELLOWS or FELLMES, who went from Guestling, Sussex, some years ago, and who had a small farm near Sydney. A small sum is due to him from the will of the late Mrs. Phillips, of Rye. Apply to S. G., HERALD Office.

SHOULD this meet the eye of OLIVER PATTEMORE,—or any information of his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his brother, ABEL PATTEMORE, Rockhampton, Queensland.

THOMAS DAVIS.—Please let me know; for the letter was mislaid that you sent me. I shall be happy to hear from you. Please send your address to Mrs. DAVISON. SARAH WILLSON.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.—INCREASED SUCCESS OF THE INIMITABLE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
THIS EVENING, THURSDAY, March 26,
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME,
with the exception of the Successful Burlesque on SONNAMBULA.

PROGRAMME.
PART I.

Overture	Christy's
Opening Chorus—"Joy, joy; freedom to-day"	Company
I'd Choose to be a Daisy	Mr. C. Stewart
Belle of Tennessee	Mr. J. Brown
Beautiful Star	Mr. J. H. Melvyn
Never Mind	Mr. W. Norton
My Home in Kentuck	Mr. T. Rainford
Sally, Come up	Mr. J. Brown
Be Kind to the Loved Ones at Home	Mr. C. Stewart
Hot Corn	Mr. W. Norton
Come where my love lies dreaming (by desire)	Messrs. Stewart, Melvyn, Rainford, Nish, and Steele.
Quickstep	Christy's.

Interval of ten minutes.
PART II.

Burlesque Fling	Mr. W. Norton
Ballad	Mr. C. Stewart
Champion Dance	Mr. J. Brown
Pianoforte Fantazia	Mr. C. Steele
Spiritual Manifestations	Subject, Mr. J. Brown; Medium, Mr. A. Nish
The Rocky Road	Christy's

Interval of five minutes.
To conclude with the successful burlesque, written for the Christy's by W. Brough, Esq.,
LA SONNAMBULA.

Dinah (a darky girl) commonly called Amina, fond of walking in her sleep	Mr. W. Norton.
Dandy Jim (known in operatic circles as Elvino)	Mr. J. H. Melvyn.
Adolphus (a heavy coloured swell), a count of no account, allowed to change his name from Rudolpho	Mr. T. Rainford.
Madam Annie Body (Dinah's mother)	Mr. C. Stewart.
Pompey and Pete (two darkies) not recognised in Bellini's version, but indispensible in this	Messrs. Nish and Brown.
The grand orchestra, numbering 60 (keys), imported to this colony by Erard, under the directorship of	Mr. C. Steele.

Villagers, Notary, &c., &c., by the remainder of the company.
The patterns of the properties, dresses, &c., &c., kindly forwarded by the Helvetic Antiquarian Museum.
A MID-DAY PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3.
Prices of admission: Reserved seats, 5s.; second seats, 3s; gallery, 2s.
Children in arms not admitted.
Plan of the Hall at Mr. J. R. Clarke's, music publisher, George-street, where alone reserved seats can be secured.
Doors open at half-past seven, performance to commence at eight precisely. Bonnets not allowed in the reserved seats.
Carriages to set down with horses' heads to the south, take up to the north.
Special Notice.—Carriages may be ordered for ten o'clock.
Musical director, Mr. A. Nish. Stage manager, Mr. J. Brown. Secretary, Mr. H. D. Wilton. Treasurer, Mr. J. H. Melvyn.

VICTORIA THEATRE.—
Complimentary BENEFIT to Mrs. CHARLES POOLE.
The following ladies and gentlemen have kindly given their services:—Madame Sara Flower, Mrs. Fred. Younge, Madame Flora Harris, Mrs. C. F. Everetts, Miss Novello, Mrs. Crosby, Mr. G. H. Rogers, Mr. F. C. Appleton, Mr. Fred. Younge, Mr. G. Lukin, Mr. Chas. Walsh, Mr. G. Morton, Mr. J. J. Welsh, Mr. G. Peck, Mr. Manley, Mr. Ryall, Mr. Harlowe.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, the performance will commence with the comedy of
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
After which a
GRAND CONCERT.
To conclude with the 2nd act of
GREEN BUSHES, or Ireland a Hundred Years Ago.
For full particulars see programmes.

TO-MORROW EVENING will be set apart for the BENEFIT of LOUIS ALDRICH.
Secure seats for Mr. R. G. MARSH'S BENEFIT.
Pit—One Shilling.
Dress circle, 5s.; upper boxes, 2s.; stalls, 3s., through pit entrance. Doors open at half-past 7 o'clock, curtain rises at 8 precisely.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Triumphant Success of the eminent tragedienne,
Mrs. R. F. STEWART,
who will appear in her great impersonation of
MOLL PITCHER,
in the great sensation drama of that name.
THIS EVENING,
Will be presented for the last time,
MOLL PITCHER,
The Fortune Teller of Lynn.
To conclude with (each evening) a
LAUGHABLE FARCE.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—The complimentary BENEFIT to Miss FANNY MORGAN, previous to her departure to California, is fixed for TUESDAY next, March 31.

KREITMEYER'S MUSEUM, Pitt-street.—RE-ENGAGEMENT of those Wonders of the Day, MADAME GHIO, the Swiss Bearded Lady, YOUNG ESAU, the Living Wonder, and SIGNOR GHIO, the Unrivalled Swiss Warbler.
In consequence of their great attraction, and to accommodate parties from the country, they will remain in Sydney a few days longer.
Price reduced to 1s., children 6d.

SYDNEY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Committee Meeting This Day, at 5.30 p.m. C. T. GEDYE, hon. sec.

PROFESSOR HILL will appear in his popular and highly successful entertainment entitled
AN EVENING WITH THE PICKWICKIANS.
THIS EVENING, Thursday,
At the School of Arts, Newtown, and on
FRIDAY EVENING, March 27,
at the Australian Library.
Doors open at half-past 7, commence at 8 o'clock.

DANCING for the MILLION, every MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENING, next door to the Honest Irishman, Camperdown. Commence at half-past seven.

DANCING.—Mr. F. H. NERDS'S Evening Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. Polytechnic, Pitt-street.

PHRENOLOGY.—LECTURE.—Australian Library. THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, Mr. A. S. HAMILTON will lecture upon Crime, its Causes, Punishment, and Cure. The fallacies of the Colonial Secretary, the Rev. Dr. Steel, and all other advocates of capital punishment will be exposed. Illustrations by skulls and casts of the heads of murderers and highwaymen. Admission, 1s.; reserved seats, 2s.

PHRENOLOGY.—Australian Library, THIS EVENING. The general public and criminals in particular invited.

PHRENOLOGY.—The organic causes of crime demonstrated by Mr. HAMILTON, This Evening.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1862.—Her Majesty's Commissioners having granted to L. C. Wyon, Esq., the Artist of the Exhibition Medal, the privilege of supplying DUPLICATES to those Companies and Firms which may desire that each of their members should possess the Medal itself, Parties requiring the same are referred for full particulars, to R. W. LAYTON, Acting-Secretary to the N. S. W. Commissioners, Exhibition 1862.

SINGLE FEMALE IMMIGRANTS, per SIR JOHN MOORE.—A few of the Unmarried Females by the above vessel can be HIRED on THURSDAY, the 26th instant, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock p.m., at the Depot, Hyde Park.
In order to prevent inconvenience, the usual orders for admission into the hiring-room must be procured during office hours.
Persons not known to the Immigration Department applying for female servants will be required to produce letters of introduction from a clergyman or magistrate.
GEORGE F. WISE, Agent for Immigration.
Government Immigration Office, Sydney, 24th March.

GOVERNMENT ASYLUMS for the INFIRM and DESTITUTE.—It is hereby notified that the Asylums for the relief of the Infirm and Destitute at Liverpool and Parramatta are FULL. The Board of Management, therefore, request that, in order to prevent disappointment, people from the country may not be sent down for admission, without application having been first made to them. FREDERICK KING, Secretary.

EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION.—LADIES you are earnestly entreated never to SHOP after six o'clock.
Make your purchases by daylight; you will not only buy to greater advantage, but you will confer, on a large class of the community, the pleasure of spending their evenings at home.
Be not deceived by those houses which, by ingenious advertisements, seek to build a trade by keeping open late, thus endeavouring to undermine the vitality of the Early Closing Movement, and reproduce a system which has by common consent been condemned for its inhumanity and inutility.
We beg to acknowledge, with thanks, the following sums:—

	£	s.	d.
Messrs. Brush and MacDonnell	1	0	0
Messrs. Francis Giles and Co.	2	2	0
Messrs. David Jones and Co.	2	2	0
Mr. Walter Long	2	0	0
Mr. Holdsworth, A. S. B. C.	1	1	0
James Fairfax, Esq.	1	1	0
Edmund Butler, Esq.	1	0	0
R. G. Vallack, Esq.	1	1	0

H. C. WILSON, hon. sec.
St. James' Schoolroom.

CALEDONIAN HOTEL, Newcastle.—Mr. HENRY STILL, having taken a long lease of the above Hotel, is making extensive alterations and improvements, and will be able to accommodate private families and the public in general in first-class style. The billiard room, in which is one of the best tables in the colony, will be open as usual after having been thoroughly renovated.

A. S. B. C.—Boats LET on HIRE. Ferry to and from Domain free. P. R. HOLDSWORTH.

AUSTRALIAN BOND and FREE STORES, Elizabeth-street North, near Circular Quay. Every description of goods, free or bond, received and stored at moderate rates in the abovenamed secure, spacious, and centrally situated stores. Apply to J. FRAZER and CO., York-street; M. BAAR and CO., Pitt-street; or L. CARROLL, Warehousekeeper.

CARD.—HENRY NATHAN, Importer and General Commission Merchant, Victoria, Vancouver's Island.

CARTE-DE-VISITES, 3 for 10s. Collodiotype Portraits from 2s. 6d. STEWART, 267, Pitt-street.

CENTRAL CIRCULATING LIBRARY, 130, Pitt-street, late 120, King-street. Terms of Library per year, £1; per half-year, 10s. 6d.; per quarter, 6s.; per month, 3s.

CORNS.—Corns, bunions, defective nails, warts, and all impurities of the feet cured without the slightest pain, by Mr. ALEXANDER, surgeon-chiropodist, 324, George-street, Sydney, eight doors from Hunter-street.

CARTES DE VISITE, new style, coloured 3 for 10s., plain, 6 for 10s. SCHRODERS, 545, George-street South.

DR. BERNCASTLE, Surgeon, Accoucheur, Oculist, and Aurist, 229, Macquarie-st., from 9 to 11, 2 to 3.

EAR and EYE INSTITUTE.—10 to 12, and 2 to 4. T. WESTROPP, Surgeon, 221, Castlereagh-street.

GEORGE FOX and CO., Carriers, 479, George-street, Sydney.

HORSES and Vehicles bought and sold on commission. GIBSON, Horse Agency Depot, 253, Castlereagh-st.

LATE DENSLOW'S Photographic Gallery, 84, King-street, near George-street. First-class portraits at reduced prices; Cartes-de-Visite in the first style of the Art. MILLIGAN, BROTHERS.

LONDON PORTRAIT SALOON, 230, Pitt-street. Portrait in case from 2s 6d. Copied for brooches, &c.

MITCHELL and CO., Shipchandlers, Sailmakers, and General Agents, 7, Circular Quay.

MRS. STONIER, REMOVED from Wynyard-square to Hunter-street, next door but one to Union Bank.

MONUMENTS, Tombs, Headstones, &c., lowest prices and best workmanship, at TAYLOR'S, 84, Parramatta-street.

NOTICE.—Magnificently fitted new Hair-cutting and Dressing-rooms. Rooms for ladies and children. Wigs and all kinds of fancy hair work at Professor BURNETT'S, 172, Pitt-street North, opposite Foss' or Row's.

PIANOFORTES REPAIRED, Tuned, and Regulated; Silked, Polished, and Packed. Lowest prices and best workmanship. Broadwood's and others' pianos for SALE or exchange. W. KING, pianoforte maker, 71, Market-street.

SHIP JOINER, &c.—C. HIGGINS, 65, New Pitt-street.

SIMMONS' CURIOSITY SHOP REMOVED to 400, Pitt-st. All kinds clothing bought. Letters attended.

THE Undersigned is prepared to take SEED or BURR out of scoured or hand-washed WOOL at one halfpenny per lb., and to Gin Cotton at one farthing per lb.; gross weight at one penny per lb. for weight of cotton free from seed. M. M. CAMPBELL, cloth manufactory, Sussex-street.

WOOL, TALLOW, and HIDES Bought and Sold on commission. FREDERICK ESSWORTH, Exchange-buildings.

£1000 TO LEND, in one or more sums. Apply to M. C. STEPHEN, 267, George-street.

MONEY to LEND, in small sums, for short periods. Address N. P., HERALD Office.

£1 REWARD.—STOLEN from the Office of the undersigned, a Black Leather BAG and a CIGAR CASE. Neither of the articles are of any value except to the owner. The above reward will be paid to any party returning the same. MONTEFIORE and MONTEFIORE, Exchange Corner, Pitt-street.

£5 REWARD.—The above reward will be given by me to any person or persons who can give me information that will lead to the conviction of the parties who have forged my name in writing to several young ladies. RICHARD FLETCHER, No. 173, South Head Road.

£10 REWARD.—Stolen from my residence, Campbell-street, Haymarket, on Thursday evening, 19th instant, a GOLD WATCH, with the following inscription engraved on the back: "John C. Malcolm, Yarranabbe, Darling Point." Also, one hair guard with gold mounting, and one gold seal and key attached. Whoever will give such information as will lead to the conviction of the thief, shall receive the above reward. JOHN C. MALCOLM, 30, Campbell-street, Haymarket.

£100 REWARD.—The above reward will be paid by me to any person who will prosecute to conviction the thief or thieves who STOLE Twenty-one Head of my FAT CATTLE from Ben Bullen, a few nights since.
R. FITZGERALD,
Springfield, Sydney, March 25.

LOST, Crimean MEDAL. By returning the same to General Washington, George-st., will be rewarded.

LOST, White COCKATOO.—The finder will be rewarded on bringing it to 130, Woolloomooloo-street.

LOST, a Parcel of small PHOTOGRAPHS. The finder will be rewarded. Apply to Mr. WILLIAMS, HERALD Office.

LOST, a Tan Terrier BITCH, with Brass Collar on. Any one detaining it will be prosecuted. T. W. CROWLY, Market.

FOUND, on Tuesday last, a Sum of MONEY, in Mr. MOFFITT'S shop, Pitt-street.

FOUND, a HORSE and CART. The owner can have it by applying to Mr. R. ARSCOTT, Marrickville, Newtown.

FOUND a four-oared BOAT. The owner can have it by applying to the Sergeant commanding at Goat Island, giving directions and paying expenses. F. R. BURT, Sergeant XIIth Regiment.

STRAYED into my premises, at Newtown, two PIGS, which have been a constant nuisance to me, and if not claimed, and expenses paid, will be sold in five days. JOHN CASHMAN.

TO CONTRACTORS.—A powerful LIFTING JACK for SALE, cheap, at LEA'S, 70, York-street.

TO WINE MERCHANTS.—BOTTLING MACHINES, 30s. each, at LEA'S, 60, York-street.

WANTED, to SELL, a Light Chaise CART, suitable for pleasure or business; second hand. Apply G. TRIGGS, 198, Castlereagh-street North.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.—The Volunteer Artillery will Parade, in full uniform, with carbines, for Inspecting-Field-Officer's Parade, TO-MORROW (Saturday), 28th instant, at 4 p.m.
The No. 2 Battery will parade in full uniform, with carbines, at 7.30 p.m. THIS DAY.
P. L. C. SHEPHERD, Captain, Assistant Inspector Volunteer Artillery.
Volunteer Artillery Office, 26th March.

M'GRATH and PUNCH.—Although upwards of One Hundred Pounds (£100) have been handsomely subscribed towards sending these men to England, to pull a Pair Oared Race, they themselves think that, owing to the lateness of the season, the project had better be postponed till next year, at the same time they beg to express their thankfulness towards those gentlemen who have so kindly contributed towards the object.

ORMONDE HOUSE, PADDINGTON.—Mrs. W. BLAXLAND has vacancies for a few additional pupils. Boarders under 15 years of age, 15 guineas a quarter; weekly boarders, 12½ guineas; morning pupils, 5 guineas. These terms include masters for English grammar, composition, arithmetic, drawing, Latin and French, and efficient governesses for German and the pianoforte. Extras—dancing, finishing pianoforte lessons, solo and class singing. Ladies, not otherwise pupils, can join any of the classes.

MORNING CLASSES, conducted by the Misses MARTIN, 195, Macquarie-street. A select and limited number of Young Ladies received as Boarders.

MISS FLOWER politely informs her connexion, &c., that the second Quarter of the current year will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant. A very few young ladies received as boarders.

THE New Commercial Academy, for Boys only, will open Monday, 30th instant. Abercrombie House, Abercrombie-street, Chippendale.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.—The Annual COMMEMORATION will take place on SATURDAY, the 28th March.
H. KENNEDY, Registrar.

NOTICE of ACCOUNT CURRENT and PLAN of DISTRIBUTION lodged.—In Insolvency.
In the estate of JAMES WALKER, of Bathurst, cabinet maker and ironmonger.
An Account Current and Plan of Distribution in the above estate, shewing a first dividend of 10s. 6d. in the pound on concurrent claims proved, after providing for preferential claims in full, now lies for inspection in the Office of Insolvent Estates, King-street, Sydney. It may be inspected by any person interested in the estate, for fourteen days from this notice: And any person conceiving himself aggrieved by any provisions of the said plan may, within the time aforesaid, enter his objection in writing, in the said office, stating the grounds thereof; and he shall at same time apply to his Honor, on notice served upon the Official Assignee and upon any party whose interests may be affected thereby, to shew cause in due course why the said account or plan should not be amended; otherwise the Official Assignee will, on the ninth day of April next, apply to his Honor to confirm the same as lodged. Dated at Sydney, the 23rd day of March, 1863.
JOHN MORRIS, Official Assignee.

No. 63-17. Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, 25th March, 1863.
CORPORATION DEBENTURES.—Sealed TENDERS will be received at this Office, until 12 o'clock on THURSDAY, the 9th of April, from persons willing to advance the whole or any portion of the sum of thirty thousand pounds to the Municipal Council of Sydney upon the following conditions, viz.:—
1. Each tender must state the amount of Debentures required, and the terms upon which parties will accept the same, and must be endorsed "Tender for Debentures."
2. For such tenders as may be accepted Debentures for £100 each, secured upon the entire revenues of the city, will be issued, and will bear interest at the rate of six pounds per centum per annum, payable on the 1st of January and the 1st of July in each year.
3. The principal will be redeemable at the expiration of ten years.
4. The principal and interest, when due, will be payable at the Office of the City Treasurer, Sydney.
5. The Council will not be bound to accept the highest or any tender.
CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are required for building a Dwelling-house at Randwick. Plans and specifications to be seen on application to Mr. EDMUND T. BLACKET, Mort's-buildings, to whom tenders are to be addressed on or before TUESDAY, April 7. The tenders to be as follows:—
No. 1.—The Mason work.
No. 2.—The Carpenters' and all other works.
No tender will be accepted unless perfectly satisfactory.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited for Building a first-class Italian VILLA, at Double Bay. Plans to be seen at the office of Mr. HAROLD BREES, Architect, New Pitt-street, opposite Exchange. To be delivered on or before the 31st instant. Mr. Brees does not bind himself to receive the lowest or any tender.

TO FENCERS.—TENDERS wanted for Fencing. For particulars apply Mr. POOLMAN, Sugar Works.

TO BUILDERS, PLUMBERS, &c.—TENDERS are required for finishing the Infirmary and sundry other works at the Roman Catholic Orphan School, Parramatta. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of Mr. MUNRO, 64, Pitt-street North, where tenders will be received until the 10th April.

NOTICE is hereby given that all Tenders for our stock (amount at English cost as below), are requested to be sent in on or before the 31st March, instant. Catalogues and forms of tender, as also any further information may be had by BONA FIDE intending purchasers, on application to us.
NATHL HARRIS and CO., 36, Elizabeth-street.
Boots and shoes, £12,900
Soft goods, £3,708.

TENDERS are open for the SUPPER for the Ball on EASTER MONDAY NIGHT, at the Masonic Hall, and closes on MONDAY, 30th. Tenders to be addressed to Mr. TESSIMOND, 295, Castlereagh-street.

TENDERS are invited for the Carpenters' Work required to be performed to a House at Balmain. Tenders will be received up to THURSDAY, April 2nd. Apply to Mr. G. ELWORTHY, George-street.

TENDERS required for Painting the new Monster Clothing Hall, Sydney. HARDAKER, BROTHERS.

MESSRS. MURRAY and CARSTAIRS hereby give notice that they have DISSOLVED PARTNERSHIP, by mutual consent.
A. MURRAY,
GEORGE A. CARSTAIRS.
Mallara, 1st December, 1862.
Any debts to the said firm or debts due by them to be referred to the undersigned, at Mallara, Darling River.
GEORGE A. CARSTAIRS.

NOTICE.—All persons having CLAIMS against the firm of CHARLES SCOTT and CO., George-street, Sydney, ironmongers, are requested to forward the same for liquidation on or before the 15th April next; and all parties indebted to them are respectfully informed that an early settlement of their accounts will oblige, the new firm of SCOTT, WILLIAMS, and CO., commencing on the 1st January, 1863, being distinct and separate from that of Charles Scott and Co.

NOTICE.—I will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted in my name. WILLIAM CHALK, Prince-street, Sydney. 25th March, 1863.

THE UNDERSIGNED has empowered Messrs. ALLEN, BOWDEN, and ALLEN to act as his power of attorney during his absence from the colony.
CHAS. RICHARDSON.

ALL PERSONS corresponding with the undersigned, during his absence from the colony, will please address to the care of Messrs. Ruskin, Telford, and Domey, 7, Billiter-street, London. CHAS. RICHARDSON.

NOTICE.—THOMAS BLAKEY having been discharged from my employment, is no longer authorised to receive any moneys on my account. JAMES DUFFIN, commission agent, 21, King-street.

MARSH TROUPE.—Persons are cautioned against trusting or delivering any goods to any person on my account, without an order with my signature. R. G. MARSH, Victoria Theatre.

NOTICE to the HEBREW COMMUNITY.—All persons requiring Passover Cakes for the ensuing holidays gratuitously are requested to make applications personally, on or before the 29th instant, at 11 o'clock a.m. precisely, at the New Synagogue Chambers, Macquarie-street. L. LIPMAN, secretary.

WE have, THIS DAY, established a BRANCH of our firm at Melbourne, which will henceforth be conducted under the same name by our Mr. THORNE.
DIBBS, THORNE, and CO.
Newcastle, February 20th.

WHERE can I get good tobacco? At BARTLETT'S, 526, George-street. Try it at once.

TOBACCO. Tobacco.—A large parcel of Gold Leaf Tobacco at 6s. per lb., to be had only at BARTLETT'S.

SMOKERS who are fond of really good "weed," try BARTLETT'S Gold Leaf, at 6s. per lb.

CHEAP ROOFING, Cheap Roofing, at PARTRIDGE'S Galvanized Iron and General Plumbing Works, Bathurst-street.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1480770

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—WEDNESDAY.
IN EQUITY.
BEFORE the Primary Judge.

FULTON AND ANOTHER V. M'INEMY AND OTHERS.

This was a suit by executors to transfer to the Court the management of the estate of one M'Inemy deceased. The testator's will was very confused. He had left the management of his property to his widow for the benefit of herself and children during her lifetime, and with remainder to the children in general. The executors—an Anglican clergyman and a Roman Catholic priest—had only power to advise Mrs. M'Inemy in the management unless it ceased to pay, when they had a power to realise, and Mrs. M'Inemy was not bound to act upon their advice. A person who had married one of the female children complained that Mrs. M'Inemy managed the property as she thought fit, independent of advice, and the executors now sought to be relieved from their trust. It appeared from the evidence that if the administration of the estate was assumed by the Court, some serious complications would arise from the existence of some freehold farms not provided for by will, and from other causes.

Mr. Owen appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Milford for the defendant.

His Honor several times during the progress of the argument, as well as at its close, urged the policy of an amicable settlement of this suit, because if pressed he should be compelled to treat it as an administration suit, and to make a decree; and the probability was that all the property would be dissipated. His Honor suggested a change of executors by consent; also that the payment of plaintiffs' costs might be fairly made the basis of any arrangement. He finally adjourned the case for a week, to see if any such arrangement could be come to.

DIGHT AND ANOTHER V. GORDON.

This was a suit for specific performance of an agreement to purchase two roods of land at Waverley.

Mr. Gordon and Mr. Milford appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Murray for the defendant.

The argument in this case occupied the remainder of the day.

GOULBURN CIRCUIT COURT.
(Abridged from the Goulburn Herald of Yesterday.)
MONDAY, MARCH 23.
BEFORE Mr. Justice Wise.

UNNATURAL OFFENCE.

James Doherty, charged with the commission of an unnatural offence, at Sutton Forest, on the 1st October last, was, after a short trial, acquitted and discharged.

MURDER AT URANA.

William Jones and Mary Ann Walker were indicted for the murder of John Walker (husband of the female prisoner), at Urana, on the 22nd November last. Prisoners pleaded not guilty, and were undefended.

It appeared from the evidence of Thomas Worsley, groom to Mr. Wise at the Urana Hotel, that he saw the prisoners about six in the evening of the 22nd, a mile, or thereabouts, from his master's house; Jones and Walker were fighting, Walker having accused Jones of stabbing him with a knife; witness examined Jones's hands, and looked all round on the ground, but could see no knife; Jones then rushed at Walker, knocked him down, and struck him in the face twice with his fist; witness got off his horse, and went up and told Jones not to strike him any more, or he would be sorry for it in the morning; Jones then walked away to a cart that was near, in which was the woman Walker; lifted Walker in a sitting position; he was drunk, but Jones knew what he was doing; witness then got on his horse, and went away to his place, about three or four hundred yards, when he heard the female scream; turned his horse and rode back; heard the woman Walker three times cry out, "Go it, Jones, you are the best man;" Jones was kicking Walker, who was lying on the ground; believes it was on the right side of the chest; he was about to jump on him, but witness got off his horse and pulled him away; he walked towards the cart again, and witness lifted Walker into a sitting position again; he bled a little; he never spoke. Saw Walker again in the evening at the Urana Hotel; he was then dead, and his head and face were knocked all to pieces; they were not so injured when witness saw him on the plain.

Robert Wise, innkeeper at Urana, gave evidence as to finding the body of the murdered man on the plain, whither he had gone in consequence of information received from the witness Worsley. Having, with assistance, got the corpse of Walker put into a cart, witness asked the prisoner Jones how it had happened. He said the cart had upset; I think I asked him about fighting, and he said Walker and his wife had been fighting, and he had tried to pacify them; I saw blood on one of Jones's boots (produced); I asked Mrs. Walker about the matter afterwards and she knew nothing about it; there was no appearance of the cart having upset; Mrs. Walker was so drunk that she did not know what she was doing.

The statement of Mrs. Jones before the magistrates was put in and read, to this effect: I remember the man Jones kicking my husband; I remember him shoving him off the cart, and when I cried out "save my husband," he kicked my shoulder; I remember coming to Mr. Wise's; my husband never ill-used me in his life.

His Honor summed up, pointing out that, as it appeared to him, the case was clearly one either of manslaughter or murder against the male prisoner. It would be the province of the jury to decide which. As against the female prisoner the evidence was very much weaker. If the jury were, however, persuaded that she was really encouraging Jones in the assault on her husband, they would find her guilty either of murder or manslaughter, according to whichever verdict they returned against the male prisoner.

After an absence of about three quarters of an hour, the jury returned with a verdict of guilty of manslaughter against the prisoner Jones, and acquitted the woman Walker, who was accordingly discharged. Sentence deferred.

INDECENT ASSAULT.

George Pentrow, alias Prior, alias Connought, indicted for having, at Young, on the 23rd January last, indecently assaulted Charlotte Prior, a girl under twelve years of age, was found guilty, and sentenced to hard labour on the roads or other public works in the colony for five years.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.
WEDNESDAY.
BEFORE Judge Dowling.

FITZGERALD V. ROURKE.

This was an action by the assistant steward of the City of Newcastle against the chief steward for £10 8s., alleged to be due for wages. The defendant denied the hiring, and alleged that he and plaintiff both signed articles as seamen at nominal wages; he also claimed a set-off for liquors supplied, but which plaintiff swore he had duly accounted for. In addition to this it was contended that under the Licensing Act the amount of these could not be recovered, as they were supplied in quantities of less than two gallons at one time. Verdict for plaintiff, £8 8s., without professional costs. Mr. Greer for plaintiff, Mr. Roberts for defendant.

BOOTH V. THOMPSON.

Plaintiff sued for £14 10s., balance of £20, the price of a boat, sold and delivered. Plaintiff was captain of the Dragon, and on his arrival in Sydney from Valparaiso, sold the boat in question, which by an entry in the log-book appeared to have been received on board as his own private property. The boat was lowered over the ship's side, and moored alongside another boat of defendant's, a short distance from the ship, but on the following day was seized by the marshal of the Vice-Admiralty Court, on a suit founded on a bottomry bond, executed at Valparaiso. The defendant had paid £5 10s. on the agreement for the purchase, but refused to pay the balance, on the ground that the boat belonged to the Dragon. Verdict for plaintiff £8 16s., without professional costs. Mr. Greer for plaintiff; Mr. Doak for defendant.

MASKELL V. WOOLCOTT.

Plaintiff sued for £4 17s. 6d., for taking up and relaying a drain of a house in Elizabeth-street, of which defendant was agent. Plaintiff applied to be allowed to do the work in question, and at his request defendant waited on the owner of the house, who authorised the work to be done provided the tenant would agree that if the stoppage of the drain was occasioned by the tenant's servants the tenant would pay for it, but if otherwise the owner would pay. Defendant gave a memorandum to this effect to plaintiff, who forthwith did the work without making any arrangement with the tenant. Verdict for defendant.

ZIONS V. CARANDINI.

Plaintiff sued for the price of a suit of clothes, for which it appeared he had taken a promissory note which had been dishonoured. The Judge told him he ought to have sued on the note, and directed a nonsuit. Mr. Bunbury for defendant.

MOFFAT V. DUDLEY.

Plaintiff sued for £10, on a memorandum, by which defendant agreed to pay that sum in addition to what he had already paid if plaintiff obtained a prohibition in two convictions against defendant for sly grog selling. Plaintiff swore that he had succeeded in obtaining the prohibition, by which the defendant was exonerated from the payment of fines amounting to £80. Verdict for plaintiff, £10.

SMITH V. PRENTICE.

This was an action of slander. The parties reside near the Bark Huts, on the Liverpool Road. There was some disagreement between them, and defendant called plaintiff a rogue and a robber, stating that he had robbed several parties whose names were then mentioned. Verdict for plaintiff one farthing, the Judge refusing to deprive him of costs. Mr. Greer for plaintiff, Mr. Bunbury for defendant.

This was the last day for the Trial of Causes, the whole list for the present month having been gone through.

There are 809 plaints entered for the April sittings.

INSOLVENCY COURT.
WEDNESDAY.
BEFORE the Registrar.

In the estate of James Walker, a special meeting. One debt was proved.

In the estate of Lound and Geary, a special meeting. Two debts were proved.

In the estate of John A. E. Rodwell, a single meeting. Three debts were proved. An offer of payment in full, by instalments, was accepted by the creditors.

In the estate of William Ley, a third meeting. Five debts were proved. The official assignee read his report, and was directed to accept the tender of Mr. Joseph Stevenson, to sell the household furniture and to pay certain sums to Mr. Jackson.

In the estate of Edward D. Boulanger, a single meeting. Insolvent attended, but no creditor. The official assignee handed in a report.

In the estate of John Ward, an adjourned single meeting. The only creditor present directed the sale of the household furniture, and the meeting adjourned for a week for further directions.

In the estate of Andrew Allan, an adjourned single meeting; further postponed until 10th April.

RULE NISI.

On the petition of Rowland Hill, of Bathurst Road, licensed victualler, a rule nisi was granted, returnable on the 2nd proximo, requiring Henry Matthews, of South Creek, carrier, to show cause why his estate should not be sequestrated for the benefit of his creditors. Mr. Morris, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Thursday, March 26.—John M'Donnell, special, for proof of debts, 10.

Friday, 27.—Edward Walton, third. William Douglass, William H. Hughes, first. Jane Coleman, Ah Chong, single. *At Deniliquin:* William J. Disher, second.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.
WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE the Police Magistrate, with Messrs. Allen, Caldwell, Peden, and Oatley.

John G. Petrie was charged with having uttered a forged cheque with intent to defraud William Crawford. Prosecutor deposed that he is an ironmonger, carrying on business in George-street, in this city; on the 16th instant prisoner purchased goods to the amount of £3 3s. 6d., and in payment gave him a cheque (produced) purporting to be drawn by "I. Gorrick," on the West Maitland branch of the Bank of Australasia, in favour of "Self," for £7, and dated the 14th March; he questioned prisoner about the cheque, and he said it was good; knowing by report that there is a person of such a name, he accepted the cheque, giving prisoner the difference; he forwarded the cheque to Maitland, and received it back marked "forgery." Isaac Gorrick, of Maitland, auctioneer, deposed that he has an account with the Bank of Australasia, at Maitland; the cheque produced is a forgery; knew the prisoner in the employment of Mr. Brown, at Muswellbrook, where he had opportunities of seeing his (witness's) signature. Committed for trial at the Criminal Court.

James Healy was brought before the Court by detective Broomfield, charged with stealing a saddle, which he found at and brought from Bennett's pawn office, in Liverpool-street. Charles Simmons, of Brisbane-street, identified the saddle as his property, and worth about 30s.; missed it yesterday morning. Edward Bennett deposed that on Saturday last he received the saddle from prisoner in pledge for 20s.; he had pledged and released the same saddle several times before. Prisoner offered no defence. Committed for trial.

The same prisoner was then charged with having stolen a suit of clothes, the property of John Connolly, which were produced in court by detective Broomfield, who found them at Bennett's. Connolly deposed that on Sunday he wore the clothes, and on Monday morning he put them away in his box; on his return in the evening they were gone; some time ago he lent the prisoner the clothes, but on Monday he did not authorise anyone to remove them. Edward Bennett deposed that on Monday he lent the prisoner 15s. on the clothes. Committed for trial.

Patrick Sheridan, charged with having cast night soil upon or near to Christie-street, a public place at the Glebe, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to pay a penalty of 10s., or be imprisoned forty-eight hours.

Two persons, apprehended for drunkenness, were discharged; two others, vagrants, were sentenced, as idle and disorderly persons, to be imprisoned seven days; and Robert Hog, for being drunk and disorderly, was fined 10s.

Mary Ann Kelly and Bridget Mooney, for having in public places made use of indecent language, were sentenced to pay 20s. each, or to be imprisoned seven days.

On the summons paper were nine cases. Joseph Williamson and Luke Featherston, found guilty of stealing dead timber from land in the occupation of Maria Hickson, were ordered to pay a penalty of 25s., or to be imprisoned forty-eight hours. Four cases were struck out for want of prosecution, two were dismissed for want of evidence, and the remaining two were postponed by arrangement.

WATER POLICE COURT.
WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate.

Bridget Moran, apprehended by constable Usher, for indecent conduct in Kent-street, was fined 20s., or to be imprisoned for forty-eight hours.

A seaman, of the Russian man-of-war Bogatyr (name unascertainable) found drunk and incapable in George-street, was sent on board his ship.

Mary Gannon, for drunkenness and riotous conduct on the Queen's Wharf, was fined 20s., with the alternative of forty-eight hours' imprisonment.

James Stafford, cook and steward of the Scotia, found guilty of drunkenness on board, was fined 20s., or to be imprisoned for forty-eight hours.

Henry Oxley, seaman, a deserter from the Southern Cross, and Francis Campbell, a deserter from the Coldstream, pleaded guilty, but on stating that they were about to ship in the Tiptree, they were discharged.

Charles Mackenzie, boatswain of the ship White Adder, pleaded guilty of desertion, and was sentenced to four weeks' hard labour in gaol.

Andrew Brehaut, seaman, pleaded guilty of desertion from the ship Whinfell, and was committed to gaol for four weeks' with hard labour.

John Murray, licensed waterman, charged with neglecting to have his name and number painted on the inner side of the gunwale of his licensed boat, pleaded guilty, and was fined 20s. with costs.

NARELLAN ELECTORATE.
[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

ON the afternoon of the 16th instant, Mr. J. Leary, M.P., met a portion of his constituents at Mr. Hill's hotel, Narellan, for the purpose of giving them an explanation of his actions as their representative. At five o'clock, the hour at which the proceedings were to have commenced, there was a large number of persons present, but by the time the chair was taken—a few minutes before six—all the benches in the large room in which the meeting took place were crowded to excess. On the motion of Mr. Hill, Mr. Charles Nott was unanimously voted to the chair.

Mr. LEARY, upon rising to address the meeting, was received with loud and prolonged cheering. He said when he looked around and saw the large number of persons who had, at that early hour of the evening, come forth to meet him, he felt proud and honoured. He assured them it was a source of much gratification to him to have the opportunity of expressing his opinions to so respectable an assemblage of the electors of Narellan. He was there that evening, as they all knew, to give them—as the common saying was—an account of his stewardship. If, after hearing him, they should think that he had neglected his duties as their representative, he would place his resignation in their hands. But if, on the other hand, they should still think him worthy of their confidence, and should think fit to give him an expression of their feelings to that effect, he would go back to his parliamentary duties with his hands strengthened. (Cheers.) He had long been desirous of meeting them; but he had felt that it was of no use to come and talk politics to a people suffering from a severe drought. He had thought of them, however, and had puzzled his brains to find some mode of assisting them in their distress. At last, in conversation with a friend, he had been told that some years ago under similar circumstances the Government of the day had granted a loan of seed wheat to the distressed agriculturists. It then struck him that, if the then prevailing distress amongst the farmers was properly represented to the Government, they might consent to assist them. Several other members of the Assembly joined him in the matter, and they had an interview with Messrs. Cowper and Robertson. The result was, he was happy to say, that the Government consented to lend them seed wheat and oats on their signing a bond to pay in next May twelve months. (Cheers.) A contract had already been entered into with the Government to supply the very best Adelaide wheat, at 5s. 9½d per bushel, delivered at Campbelltown. This was, he considered, a very reasonable price indeed. (Hear, hear.) Several gentlemen residing in different parts of the district had been appointed to see to the proper distribution of the wheat, and to receive the bonds of the recipients. The maximum quantity allowed for any one person was, he believed, fifty bushels, but they could take, if it suited them, part wheat and part oats. No interest would be charged. (Cheers.) He thought they would agree with him when he said that the Government deserved their warmest thanks for the anxiety they had shown to assist them in their distress. (Loud cheers.) Before leaving this subject he would urge them to be sure and send in their applications for the wheat in time. He would now speak of the part he had taken in the different measures which had occupied the attention of the Assembly since his election. The first important question he had taken any part in was immigration. He had always felt that the prosperity of the country depended largely upon a properly regulated immigration system. Now we could not compete with America on account of distance. Therefore, he thought, to make up for this disadvantage of distance we ought to pay part of the passage. From observation he had long been of opinion that assisted immigration was by far the best. Besides, it was but just that whoever was willing to contribute towards bringing out friends and relatives should be assisted. Under the general immigration system a sum of money was voted and placed in the hands of certain agents in England, with instruction to send out as many as they could for the money. Well, the agents, having the money to expend, did not trouble themselves particularly as to the character or class of persons they sent. The result was they often paid for a most useless and bad class of immigrants. Then, again, under this system when immigrants had landed here at our expense, they often found their way to the neighbouring colonies in search of gold, and, of course, having no ties to attract them back, never returned. Now this was not the case under assisted immigration. The immigrants, under this system, had to be selected by their relatives, friends, or other persons here, and in consequence they had a most respectable and useful class of persons brought into the country. He knew well, however much they might wish to send home for their fathers, brothers, or other relatives and friends, as the case might be, they would never do so if they knew that they were drunkards, or likely to disgrace them in any manner. Again, those introduced under the assisted immigration system, would not leave the colony, or if they did, they would still look to the country in which their relatives and those they held dear resided, as their home, and when they had made their pile on the gold-fields of the other colonies, they would return to spend it here. He had, therefore, moved an amendment on Mr. Rotton's motion, to the effect that instead of general, the vote should be assisted immigration, and he was successful in carrying the amendment. (Cheers.) After his amendment had been carried, an honorable member made a most illiberal motion, and one that was likely to stir up sectarian feelings. It was, "that the immigration from the mother country should be in proportion to the population of England, Ireland, and Scotland." He opposed this most strenuously, for he denied the right of any man to ask him to what country or creed he belonged. (Loud cheers.) If it were a fact, and he believed it to be so, that the Irish were much more active in availing themselves of the assisted system of immigration than others, he thought it redounded greatly to their credit. (Cheers.) In reference to pensions, he was opposed to them on principle. If once a practice were made of granting pensions, there would be no end of applications. Since he had had a seat in the Assembly, he had often, as a matter of duty, and at considerable pain to his feelings, opposed the granting of certain pensions. It was not long since that he had opposed the granting of a pension to the father of a personal friend of his—an old schoolfellow—at the risk of losing his friendship; but he was glad to say that both father and son had given him credit for acting conscientiously. He thought that in all Government departments there should be a superannuation fund established, similar to that of the police, which he believed was found to be amply sufficient to meet the ends for which it was instituted. Mr. Leary then at some length proceeded to explain to the meeting the views he entertained and the course he had taken with respect to that "bone of contention," the Church and School Lands Bill. He showed the grounds on which he had arrived at the strong belief that the charter under which the lands were granted had been finally and unconditionally repealed, and the lands vested in the colony under the Constitution Act. The bill introduced by Mr. Cowper had for its ostensible object the continuance of the trust, and the appropriating of the proceeds to religion and education; or in other words the continuance of State-aid to religion. And this, in the face of the previous solemn declaration to the Assembly, that State-aid should be abolished. The lands in question, in his opinion, ought to be thrown open for free selection. (Cheers.) Education was the next matter he should give them his opinion upon. He considered this subject the most important that could occupy the attention of Parliament. The bill had not been brought before the Assembly until late in the last session, and so had to be postponed until the next. He was strongly in favour of the National system, holding, the opinion as he did, that the State had no right to train the young mind in any particular creed. (Cheers.) Let that be left to the ministers and parents. Under the National system social intercourse was promoted in the rising generation—the future men and women of the country. Their children ought not to be brought up to consider those of a different religion as altogether different beings. All sectarian prejudices should be swept away. No difference of religion or politics ought to alter those feelings with which they should regard each other. (Cheers.) With reference to the question of impounding he thought the sooner the present Act was done away with the better. He looked upon it as a most loosely drawn up and oppressive measure. It offers one of the greatest facilities possible for horse and cattle stealing, and is often taken advantage of for that purpose. Under the present regulations the charges for driving are so excessive that some make almost a living by them. In one instance which came to his knowledge a small number of cattle were driven very unnecessarily to Albury, for the purpose of impounding, and driving charges alone amounted to seventy-five pounds. In another case which occurred not long since a person went to release several head of cattle which had been impounded, and found that the charges demanded amounted to more than the value of the cattle; he, of course, left them with the pound-keeper. A handsome revenue is also derived from the sustenance fees, which they all knew consisted in giving the stock that may be impounded, grass for a few hours; but so little do they give them, that stock impounded in good condition very quickly become poor. To give them an idea of how good a thing poundkeeping was under this most burdensome Act, he knew, in some instances, that pound-keepers were making seven or eight hundred a-year. This state of things, he felt, should be remedied without delay. (A voice: "What about the police.") He was just about to explain his views on that measure. When the Police Bill was introduced into Parliament, he had opposed its passing on the ground that the regulations were altogether unsuited to a colony like this with such a scattered population; and since the system came into operation, every day had confirmed him in that belief. He had no hesitation in giving it as his opinion that the present deplorable state of the country was owing, in a great measure, to the utter inefficiency of the police as at present organised. The temptations to commit robberies were great, and the risk of capture and punishment very small. The organisation and equipment of the force is of too military a character for it to be effective in the prevention and discovery of crime. In going to the Railway Station that morning he had to pass the police quarters, and he was strongly reminded of a military barracks. Bugles were sounding, and men were drilling and going through the sword exercise, and, no doubt, were doing everything very creditably. But, unfortunately, this was not what the country required. He thought, if the police were to be of any use, they should be distributed throughout the country districts, and not kept as they were at present in towns riding about in white gloves and glittering accoutrements, to the great admiration of little boys and nursery maids. He was at a loss to know what all the superintendents, inspectors, and sub-inspectors, who cost the country such an enormous sum, have to do. In his opinion four chief inspectors, with active chief constables (men with some head-piece) under them would be found amply sufficient under a different system. The mistake lay in copying a system from a country totally different. It was not the men he spoke against, for he considered them a very fine body, who, if differently organised, would no doubt make excellent police. (Hear, hear.) He was in favour of repealing the present regulations on the first opportunity. Mr. Leary concluded his address by thanking them for the attention with which they had listened to him, and by inviting them to ask him any questions they might think fit.

After the lapse of a few minutes, no questions having been put to Mr. Leary, Mr. J. Lenton rose and said it was unnecessary that he should say much to them as they had all heard the eloquent speech of their respected representative who had explained to them very minutely the course he had taken in Parliament. There was one thing he would say, however, and that was that he had watched most keenly the career of Mr. Leary in the Assembly, and he had come to the conclusion that they could not have a better representative, or one more anxious for their welfare. (Loud cheers.) He therefore begged to move "That this meeting expresses its confidence in Mr. Leary for the honest and consistent votes he has given in the Assembly." (Great applause.)

Mr. JOSEPH LOWE seconded the resolution. He said he had listened with much pleasure to the speech of Mr. Leary, and would say that, although there were some points upon which a difference of opinion might exist, yet in the main he agreed with all that Mr. Leary had said. He thought the honest and straightforward manliness of character displayed by that gentleman was much to be admired. (Cheers.)

The resolution was carried unanimously, amidst much applause.

Mr. LEARY begged to thank them most sincerely for the vote of confidence they had accorded him. He could assure them the sole object he kept in view in his public life was the prosperity, happiness, and advancement of this his native land.

The meeting, which was characterised throughout by the greatest unanimity and order, was brought to a close by Mr. Leary proposing three cheers for the chairman.

EVIDENCE OF ACCOMPLICES.
To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—The rule as to the duty of the presiding Judge has been too broadly laid down by some of your correspondents on the authority of observations of Judges in cases where the point does not appear to have distinctly been in issue.

The following case is no doubt the latest on the subject:—

"Reg. v. Boyes, 1. E. and S., 311.

"The rule that the evidence of an accomplice requires corroboration is not a rule of law, but a rule of general and usual practice. *The application of which is for the discretion of the Judge by whom the case* is tried, and in the application of the rule much depends on the nature of the offence and the extent of the complicity of the witness in it."—*Jurist Digest*, 17th January, 1863, p. 46.

OBSERVER.

25th March.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—I have received a letter from Sir Alfred Stephen, by which it appears that his charge in the Escort robbery case was neither fully nor accurately reported. As I was thus misled into imputing to him a departure from the practice adopted by English Judges in dealing with the testimony of approvers, which departure, in point of fact, did not occur, I beg that you will, at the earliest moment possible, enable me publicly to correct my mistake. As I have ascertained that Sir Alfred does not object to the publication of his letter, I shall feel obliged by your inserting it.

Your obedient servant,
JAMES MARTIN.

25th March.

"Tuesday afternoon, 24th March.

"My dear Mr. Martin,—I have read in the *Herald* of this morning an able letter of yours respecting the recent conviction before me of Manns, Bow, and Fordyce, for the gold escort robbery; and also respecting a previous abortive trial, before one of my brother Judges, of the two latter prisoners. With several portions of that letter, especially those which relate to the first trial, I have personally no concern; and there are other portions, involving matters of opinion merely, on which assuredly I should not enter into controversy. But there is one part of your letter, relating to a matter of fact, on which I wish to set you right.

"Speaking of the evidence of accomplices, you quote the words of Baron Parke as to his own practice, of which that very learned Judge says, that it has 'always been to direct the jury not to convict, unless the evidence of the accomplice be confirmed not only as to the circumstances of the crime, but also as to the identity of the prisoner.' You then express your opinion (with which, as such, I do not mean to quarrel) as follows:—'It was the duty of the Chief Justice to point out the rule of practice in this case, as Mr. Baron Parke says that he always did; and which Mr. Justice Blackburn says that a Judge is blameable if he does not do. So far as I can judge, the Chief Justice did not so sum up; and, in that respect, the trial was not in accordance with British law.'

"Now I make no complaint of this commentary. With your impression as to my charge, it was justifiable, and, in your view of the entire case, proper. Moreover, as you were not present, and evidently relied on the newspaper report of the trial, which, although copious as to every other portion, is exceedingly brief with regard to the Chief Justice's charge, and *omits every word of his citations to the jury*, constituting the main portion of the summing up, you very excusably perhaps fell into the mistake, on which you base your conclusion. I distinctly assert, however, that I not only *did* state the rule of practice in question, and in Baron Parke's exact words, (which indeed had already been quoted and dwelt on by Bow's counsel,) but I read also to the Jury the still stronger opinion, on that head, of Chief Justice Jervis—which, in point of fact, in Stubbs's case, preceded and led to those above cited.

"There can be no mistake on my part as to this matter. To prevent misapprehension of my meaning, or misquotation of my words, I side-lined in the book used by me (Roscoe, pages 149 and 150) the passages which touched the point, before commencing my charge; and read every word of them, certainly without presuming to question their authority, to the Jury. One case, not referred to in Roscoe, (Mullin's in 3 Cox,) was also cited by me; but Baron Parke's rule of practice, as thus stated, was throughout recognised—and neither impeached, nor sought by any one to be impeached.

"You will, therefore, I am persuaded, do me the justice of immediately recalling your representation, and the imputation conveyed by you in reliance on it.

"I am, yours truly,
"ALFRED STEPHEN.

"James Martin, Esq., Q.C."

MUNICIPAL CHAIRMEN AS EX-OFFICIAL J.P.'S.
To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—In your issues of yesterday and to-day correspondents signing themselves "Justice" and "Law," give their views as to the legality of a Chairman (having duly made and subscribed all declarations required by the Act of 1858) taking the declaration of newly elected councillors, and agreeable to their interpretation such Chairman would under such circumstances be liable to a penalty of £50, to be recovered by any *hostile elector* with full costs of suit.

Surely "Law," in uttering such an opinion must have known that were this a legal offence it does not come within the province of municipal culpability, and therefore any *hostile elector* would not be entitled to either sue or recover in such cases.

If "Law" will turn over to the 17th section of the Act of 1858, he will find that "the presiding officer of the ward" is legally authorised to take the declaration of a scrutineer.

Now, if a declaration made and subscribed in the presence of a presiding officer, who is not necessarily an *ex-officio* J.P., be strictly legal, I cannot see how a similar declaration, made and subscribed in the presence of a chairman properly qualified according to every requirement of the Act, can be illegal; the distinction must, indeed, be a very nice one—a point which I shall leave to gentlemen learned in the law to decide. The question as to magisterial privileges and duties is quite a different thing, and I apprehend that chairmen assuming such would scarcely presume to do so without complying with the requirements of the law in such case made and provided.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
J. C. H.

["J. C. H." has not read the letter of "Law" rightly. What is asserted in that letter—and we believe correctly—is that a councillor acting upon such a declaration as that alluded to, would be liable to a penalty of £50 and full costs of suit, at the instance of any elector; while the chairman who, by taking it, had acted as a magistrate without being legally qualified to do so, would be simply amenable to punishment as for a misdemeanor. The taking of these official declarations, like the taking of other declarations, swearing in of volunteers, &c., is a magisterial not a corporate act. "J. C. H.'s" citation from section 17 has no bearing upon the question. Power to take scrutineers' declarations is there expressly given; while by section 44 it is just as expressly provided that the declarations of office by councillors, &c., shall be taken before a Commissioner or a Justice of the Peace—*i.e.*, a Justice of the Peace who has duly qualified himself to act as such by taking the oaths prescribed by the 20 Victoria, No. 9.

THE EXHIBITION—DISTRIBUTION OF REWARDS BY THE EMPEROR OF FRANCE.

THE following is the Address read by the Prince Napoleon in reference to the labours of the French Commission, and which called forth the speech we have already given (Tuesday), which we reprint. We translate both from the *Courrier de Marseille* of the 28th January. Neither are in our English files:—

Sire,—The labours of the Imperial Commission named by your Majesty to preside over the French section of the Universal Exposition at London, are finished; and as president of that commission I come to render to you an account of that which we have done, and to submit to you the rewards which we have the honour to recommend.

The decorations accorded to our exhibitors will be a new example of that equality which permits honour to the meritorious without distinction of rank or profession.

In the first place I desire to be permitted to render homage to those French exhibitors who have sustained with *eclat* before the foreigner, our reputation in science, art, and industry.

We have found with lively satisfaction that in the Universal Competition of 1862 our exponents have been generally indemnified for their sacrifices by the enlargement of their business—a new proof of the practical utility of those exhibitions.

The circumstances in which the French products have been sent to London merit special interest as exhibiting the new conditions of our industry at the commencement of the system of commercial liberty which has been adopted by your Government, and which experience now sanctions. It is a conclusive argument, and one which ought to have weight with France, and induce her to persevere in a path which is profitable as it is rational.

French industry responded with eagerness to our appeal, and if some great establishments unfortunately failed us, the total of our exposition has not suffered. France has occupied a very honourable rank in London. Above all, our thanks are due to those establishments more recent or revived, which have not feared to enter with courage upon the competition which they have maintained with *eclat*. Up to this time our country has shone in all that relates to art, to taste, and to finish of execution. England has made extraordinary efforts in this path, and if we would preserve our ancient supremacy, our workmen must redouble their efforts and earnestly consider the progress made by foreign nations. We owe our thanks also to the artists and proprietors of works of art who have confided to us their chief productions under the inspiration of patriotic sentiment. Our eulogy is the more deserved, because the rule adopted did not permit us to give them any recompense.

The juries of departmental admission, have acted with zeal and discernment. The space reserved for France being comparatively very small, rendered the choice much more difficult and important. We have had but 13,740 yards of space to distribute among 5495 exhibitors.

I call the attention of your Majesty to the work of the jury of rewards, which has been worthy of this reunion of eminent men. By a happy arrangement, reports digested by more than 100 persons have been published at the close of the Exhibition, notwithstanding the difficulty of examining the products of the industry of the world and the designation of recompenses.

France has obtained 1630 medals. The international jury has shown itself just and benevolent towards us, and we may congratulate ourselves on our constant and good relations with foreign juries.

The Commission has specially recommended the jury to study the modifications of our system of control—often excessive. I believe the Government of your Majesty may derive useful instruction from the close study of these reports, in view of the simplification of the administrative barriers, and of the development so necessary of private enterprise, and without which progress cannot be made. Our modern societies above all, in a commercial and industrial point of view, have need of liberty.

The task of the Imperial Commission in deciding upon rewards has been difficult. In a work so complicated, where the merits of production had to be examined, more in a relative than in an absolute point of view, where considerations of personal merit, new inventions and processes, the existence of trade, the wise employment of capital and the condition of the workman, had to be appreciated, perfection was not possible.

Our most serious embarrassment arose from the multiplicity of *objects of merit*—often nearly equal—but of which it was necessary to make a choice. We have done our best. We have endeavoured to escape all influence, and follow the wish of the Emperor, which was not to yield to any political consideration whatever.

Thanks to the liberality of the Imperial Commission, 40,000 f. have been employed in giving free passages to workmen. We left the choice of the delegates to the working men themselves. Notwithstanding some apprehensions which experience has dissipated, and owing to the confidence of your Majesty and the wish you were good enough to express to me, the elections were freely made without the intervention of authority, and the finest eulogy on the workmen of Paris is that a considerable number of them have taken part in these elections with perfect calmness. Nearly 400 working men of France have been to the Exhibition to study and to gain useful information, which they have embodied in interesting reports.

It is with lively satisfaction that I am able to announce to your Majesty that the credit of 1,200,000 francs, opened to defray the expenses of the Exhibition, will not be surpassed, nor even reached. We have, however, not refused to incur any expense necessary to the success of the undertaking. I have been very careful to obtain this result, and desire above all to thank the wise administration and spirit of order of M. Le Play (Councillor of State), our Commissary-General. We held the opinion that the judicious expenditure of the public money was our first duty, but we were not willing on any pretext to exceed the sum voted, and we often resisted claims for expenses which would not augment the splendour of the exposition.

Permit me, sire, to express on this interesting occasion, which is the crown of the Exposition, our thanks to the commissioners of the Queen of England for their great hospitality; to our colleague M. Rouher, Minister for Public Works, for the enlightened and liberal concurrence he has afforded us; to M. Michel Chevalier, President of the Jury, and Le Play, Commissary-General, and to our agents of all ranks who have aided us by their zeal and intelligence.

In the name of French industry, sire, I thank you for your courageous and persevering initiative, not stopping short before those transient oppositions often inspired by interested individuals, which has overcome all obstacles to put France at the head of that policy of freedom of trade which will ensure her prosperity.

May I be permitted to recall that the first result of this policy has been, at the time of the bad harvest of 1861, to maintain the price of bread at a moderate rate, and thus to satisfy the consumer. This is a new proof of the lively solicitude you have for the labouring classes, who would have had to have paid much more for their bread had not the obstacles been removed from the corn trade.

The Imperial Commission has made every effort to perform its duty, its highest recompense, as well as that of the President will be, to obtain the approbation of the supreme representative of the French people—the Emperor.

The Prince Imperial was many times interrupted by cheers during the reading of the above address.

The following is the Emperor's reply:—

"Gentlemen,—You have worthily represented France to the foreigner. I thank you because UNIVERSAL EXPOSITIONS are not simple bazaars, but striking manifestations of the force and genius of nations.

"The state of society reveals itself by the degree more or less advanced of the diverse elements which compose it; and as all progress marches from the front the examination of one alone of the multiplied products of intelligence suffices to enable us to appreciate the civilisation of the country to which it belongs. Thus, when to-day we discover a simple object of ancient art, we judge by its perfection, more or less complete, to what period of history it belongs. If it merits our admiration, be sure it dates from an epoch when society, well established, was great, by arms, by eloquence, and by science, as well as by art. It is not then indifferent to the position reserved to France to have placed under the eyes of Europe the products of our industry. From them alone, in reality, they witness our moral and political condition.

"I congratulate you on the energy and your perseverance to rival a country which has advanced beyond us in certain branches of labour. Behold, then, at length realised this tremendous invasion of British soil so long predicted. You have crossed the Channel and firmly established yourselves in the capital of England. You have courageously struggled with the veterans of industry. This campaign has not been without glory, and I have this day to bestow a recompense on the conquerors.

"It is the merit of this kind of war that it makes no victims. It raises a noble emulation. It leads to treaties of commerce which unite peoples, and causes national prejudices to disappear without weakening the love of country. From this material exchange arises an exchange still more precious—that of ideas. If foreigners have to envy us, many useful things we have also to learn from them. You must have been struck with that unrestrained liberty which in England allows the manifestations of all opinions as well as the development of all interests. You have remarked the perfect order maintained in the midst of animated discussions and the perils of competition. It is that English liberty respects always the fundamental principles on which society and authority repose. By this it destroys nothing, it ameliorates; it carries in its hand not the torch which consumes, but the lamp which enlightens, and in private enterprise the individual initiative employs itself with indefatigable ardour, and relieves the Government from being the sole motive power of the vital forces of a nation. In place of ruling everything, it allows to each the responsibility of his actions.

"See under what conditions this marvellous activity exists in England—this absolute independence. France will also reach it when we shall have consolidated the foundations indispensable to the establishment of perfect liberty. Let us labour, then, in all our efforts to imitate examples so profitable. Follow up, on your part, without ceasing, sound doctrines, political and commercial. Unite in the same policy of conservatism, and stimulate among individuals an energetic spontaneousness for all that is useful and beautiful. That is your task. Mine will be constantly to take the progress of sound public opinion as the measure of ameliorations, and to clear from administrative barriers the path which you ought to pursue.

"Each thus will accomplish his duty, and our course over this ground will not be useless; since we shall leave to our children great labours accomplished and fruitful truths raised on the ruins of prejudices destroyed and hatreds for ever buried.

"I cannot conclude without thanking the Imperial Commission and its president for the enlightened zeal with which they have organised the French Exhibition, and for the spirit of impartial justice which has prevailed in the recommendation of rewards. This is a new title which they have acquired to my confidence and esteem."

This discourse was many times interrupted by demonstration of the warmest approval and acclamations, and cries of "Long live the Emperor!" "Long live the Empress!" and "Long live the Prince Imperial!"

In the *Moniteur* of the 26th is published a list of exhibitors who were decorated by the Emperor with the Cross of the Legion of Honour.

REVIEW.

Missions in Western Polynesia, being Historical Sketches of these Missions from their Commencement in 1839, *to the present time.* By A. W. MURRAY, twenty-five years a missionary in Polynesia in connection with the London Missionary Society. 8vo, pp. 489. John Snow, Paternoster-row, London; G. R. Addison, Sydney, N. S. W.

No branch of modern history is more spirit-stirring than that which treats of the efforts made by missionaries of various churches for the Christianisation of the Polynesians. God's blessing has been upon the work, and it has prospered. Many peoples of the "Island world" have been wholly reclaimed from heathenism; but, great as has been the progress achieved, still more remains to be done. Books such as the one before us are highly useful, not only as records of the past, but as guides in the future. By studying these chronicles of the perils and hardships of the pioneer missionaries—their perseverance even unto the death in the work they had undertaken—and by tracing the successes which, sooner or later have, in the majority of cases, resulted from their efforts, confidence is given to those who are prepared to follow. It is well, too, that those "who live at home at ease" should be better informed as to the nature of the career which the devoted men and women who go forth to Christianise and to civilise the heathen have before them. All that is ordinarily known of missionaries is derived from observation of those who have mastered all the greatest difficulties of their position. Who, having made the tribes around them professedly Christian, at all events, and having rendered commerce safe, are enabled to live amidst something like comfort. The hourly peril of their lives and the continued privation which they have to undergo ere this position of personal safety and comparative comfort is arrived at, is altogether lost sight of. But all these pioneer missionaries have had many years of such peril and suffering to pass through. Many of them have even gone to their reward—some through the gates of martyrdom—ere the Gospel seed which they have laboured to sow has shown any signs of producing a ripened harvest. In many cases, too, difficulties, for the time insurmountable, have intervened, and have compelled the abandonment of particular missions; thus rendering apparently useless all the patient labour, or even the sacrifice of life, which may have attended their establishment and progress. But these labours and martyrdoms have always produced good fruit. Missions thus temporarily abandoned have been again and again taken up, until at length there has been a permanent occupancy of the stations and a palpable success in the work. Some very successful and prosperous missions of the present day were for a long time the least promising.

Although the Rev. Mr. Murray has principally laboured at the Samoan or Navigator's Islands, the book before us has reference, almost exclusively, to the progress of missionary enterprise in the Islands of the Western Pacific, or Melanesia. The Samoan mission, in connection with the London Missionary Society, has had, and still has, a sort of parental relationship to the infant evangelical churches of the Western Isles. It has been from Samoa, as a centre, that the missions have radiated. It has been from the training institution at Samoa that all the most efficient of the native agents have been sent forth. Periodical visits of inspection and succour have also been paid by missionaries from this archipelago. The author has been upon six of these voyages—in the years 1841-42-49-52-53, and 62. He has also had peculiar opportunities for marking the progress of events amongst these islands. He is as competent a historian, therefore, of missionary enterprise in Melanesia as if he had been engaged in it from first to last. More so, perhaps, as his attention has not been contracted to any particular mission, but has been given to all of them.

This work, as the reverend author tells us, originated in a series of papers on the Missions in Western Polynesia, which appeared in the *Sydney Morning Herald* about nine years ago. At the request of a number of gentlemen who are warmly interested in the general cause of Christian missions, these papers—having been carefully revised and corrected so as to make them historically correct up to the present date—have been given to the world in the more permanent form of a volume.

Although there is a good deal of information scattered throughout the book which is of value to the general reader—geographically, ethnologically, or commercially—its general scope and character is just what it purports to be—a history of missionary efforts, missionary trials, and missionary triumphs among the Islands of the Western Pacific in general, and those of the Archipelago of the New Hebrides, in particular. Mr. Murray has written not so much for the general reader as for the friends and supporters of Christian missions. By all such this work must be read with the deepest interest. But it may be read by any one with great profit as a narrative, or rather a series of narratives, of peaceful, although not bloodless, enterprise. As evidencary of what may be achieved by patient endurance and steady watchfulness in the service of the Most High. As a proof that the career of the Christian missionary requires the possession, by those who embrace it, of as high an amount of courage, both moral and physical, as that of the soldier. As a record of deeds of heroism by peaceful men, as great as were ever done by warriors—and the more great for being unattended by the prospect of earthly reward or earthly glory.

The New Hebrides, as Mr. Murray states, "are situated between latitudes 14·20 N. and 20·4 S., and longitude 166·41 and 170·21 E. They extend about 400 miles N.N.W. and S.S.E." With the exception of the Fijis and New Zealand, as he also tells us, there is no group in the South Pacific which will bear a comparison with them in extent, population, and resources. There are no fewer than thirty inhabited islands, known and named, two of which are above two hundred miles in circumference. Besides these there are a number of small inhabited islands in the immediate vicinity of the larger ones, of which no notice is taken in geographical works, and which have no place in any chart. The population of the group cannot be estimated with any degree of certainty, but is probably not less than 150,000. So far as the production of these islands are described by Mr. Murray, they are much the same as those of the other groups of Southern Polynesia. With these most of our readers are, doubtless, pretty well acquainted. The islanders are of the Papuan or Polynesian negro race, and in their normal state are savages of the most degraded caste. A little more than twenty-three years have passed since the initiatory step towards the evangelisation of the new Hebrides was taken by the heroic John Williams, who lost his life in the attempt. On the 19th of November, 1839, he succeeded in placing Christian teachers on Tana, one of this group. From thence he proceeded to Eramanga, where he and Mr. Harris, his companion, were murdered. The Samoan missionaries determined to follow up the enterprise consecrated at its outset by the blood of these martyrs. Their success has been various. At Eramanga, although the blood of other missionaries has been shed for its redemption, but little apparent progress has been made. Yet seeds have probably been sown which, in time, will bring forth good fruit. Thus has it been at other places which have once presented an aspect as gloomy as that of Eramanga. At Aniteum, on the contrary, they have been peculiarly successful. "The entire population of Aneiteum is 3513. All, or nearly all, are professedly Christian. Hardly one can be found who calls himself heathen. The church members number 297, and the candidates for admission to the church (in October, 1859) 110. The island is encircled by fifty-six school-houses and eleven chapels, with sixty native teachers and assistants."

The principal agent in this great work has been the Rev. Mr. Geddie, who was sent forth, and has been sustained, by the Presbyterians of Nova Scotia. He has laboured there for nearly fifteen years. His progress, as well as that of his fellow-labourers, is recorded in detail in the volume before us. The pioneer missionary has always much to contend with beyond mere physical hardship. The New Hebrides appear to have a less salubrious climate than many of the Polynesian groups and islands which lie even nearer to the Equator. All Europeans, and most of the native teachers, suffer more or less from fever and ague. Many sink under these diseases. The heathenism of the islanders, too, is of the most dark and savage, and at the same time of the most silly, character. They are prone to attribute any and every evil with which they may be visited to the presence and influence of the Christian ministers and teachers, and the latter are apt to transgress in many ways, according to heathen notions, without being at all aware of it. In the early days of each mission an epidemic of any kind has been invariably followed by a reaction, more or less powerful, in favour of heathenism, and by conspiracies, more or less successful, for the slaughter or expulsion of the Christians and the suppression of their faith. But, perhaps, the greatest difficulties of all have been those resulting from the intercourse of the islanders with white traders and seamen. The Islands of the New Hebrides have been resorted to for their sandal-wood, and the seekers of this product have been guilty of brutalities which almost pass belief. Many of these Mr. Murray has recorded. The savage islanders are generally ready enough to retaliate these injuries, with interest, upon the first defenceless people of the same race who come among them. Thus the murder of Messrs. Williams and Harris was said to have been in revenge for a previous attack by some sandal-wood traders, which resulted in the killing of several Eramangans. On most of the islands, too, there are whites permanently resident. These generally, it would seem, regard the missionaries with hostility, probably because the teachings of the latter weaken their influence with the natives, and thus diminish the profits of their trade. The hostility of these men, according to Mr. Murray, often goes to the most criminal lengths. The mission premises of Mr. Geddie at Aneiteum were on one occasion burnt, and certain white residents (not named) are plainly charged with having instigated the natives to set these premises on fire. Other strong evidences of hostility from the same quarter are spoken of. Particular mention is made of one person (not named), the "leader of the opposition" on Aneiteum. "During the month of January, 1852," says Mr. Murray, "the leading foreign opponent of the mission took his departure. His leaving the island was marked by a painfully significant act. He took with him one of his native friends; several were desirous of going with him to see Sydney. The man selected was one who had been notorious for his opposition to the mission, and was the person in the Anelcauhat district to whom a portion of the body of Waiwai was sent." Waiwai was a Christian martyr—a youth murdered by the heathen natives of the village of Anauunse towards the close of 1851. The plain inference from the above passage is that the person there alluded to sympathised with the heathen murderers. It is equally to be presumed that, as he was the "leading foreign opponent" of the mission, he must have been implicated in the act of incendiarism before mentioned. If so, and if, as we presume, he was a British subject, he would have been amenable to justice in the courts of New South Wales, which hold a special jurisdiction over British subjects in the South Sea Islands. We should like to know whether he was ever brought to legal account for his misdoings. Some of the sandalwood traders who were said to have been guilty of such enormities were equally punishable here, but we are not aware that any effort has been made to punish them.

The Islands of the New Hebrides are all of volcanic origin. Those of coraline formation have been found more healthy by the missionaries. Several such islands are described by Mr. Murray, as is also New Caledonia and the Isle of Pines. But even on the New Hebrides many healthy spots can be found, and much of the sickness from which white traders suffer at these islands is attributable to their irregular mode of life. Mr. Murray, after detailing what has already been done in Australia, urges a more active co-operation by the Protestant Churches here in the establishment and maintenance of Melanesian missions. Valuable suggestions, having reference to this object, are offered. Speaking of the Isle of Pines, where several native teachers have been killed, and other atrocities have been committed, he says, "An extensive sandal-wood establishment has existed on the island for several years past, the tendency of which is not to make it more acceptable to Christian missionaries; and, to crown all, Popish missionaries have obtained a footing on it; so that its prospects are dark indeed." We have heard Protestant missionaries spoken of with similar bitterness by their Roman Catholic brethren. The existence of any such feelings as are thus indicated is very greatly to be regretted. The missionaries of each creed labour for the same end—the salvation (according to their own particular views) of the heathen. Each have sealed the assurance of their zeal in this cause by the blood of martyrs. And each must surely admit that *any* form of Christianity is preferable to the absolute brutality of the heathen and cannibal.

The murder of Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, on Eramanga, must be comparatively fresh in the recollection of most of our readers. The details of this massacre are given in Mr. Murray's book, in such a manner as to convey clearer information touching the murder itself and the causes which led to it, than we have ever before been able to obtain. The murder was originally suggested by a resident native of Singapore, named Rangi, who persuaded the islanders that Mr. Gordon had caused the introduction of the measles into Eramanga, and the mortality which followed. But, according to the Rev. Mr. Geddie, a letter from whom is quoted, Mr. Gordon had fallen into the error of rejecting the aid of native teachers, through whose instrumentality so much good has been affected elsewhere. By endeavouring to carry on the labors of his mission without this aid he placed himself in the position of disadvantage occupied by the first missionaries, and had no native support and guardianship beyond the sphere of his own immediate influence. "He lived long enough to see his error, but not long enough to correct it. He was earnestly in search of the agency—which at one time he so lightly esteemed—at the time of his death." Had he succeeded he would have had such a footing with the natives that this fatal catastrophe would probably never have occurred.

One of the white residents on Eramanga at the time of Mr. and Mrs. Gordon's murder rendered, it seems, good Christian service by the recovery and burial of their bodies, &c. It is a pity that Mr. Murray has not mentioned the name of this man.

What is said by Mr. Geddie in the same letter on the subject of native agency is incontrovertible. "The question in favour of native agency in the Pacific Isles has been settled by the experience of nearly half a century; and the extent to which God has blessed the labours of native teachers shows that the system has the sanction of Heaven. It is true that these good men have their shortcomings and imperfections, and could not, as a general rule, be exhibited as models of Christian excellence. But it is equally true that their simple faith, their self-denial, and their readiness to endure all things for Jesus' sake, and the Gospel's often excite admiration and gratitude to God." No objections against these agents as a class, can have any real weight when balanced against the good they have done. Equally without force is the attempt—too often made—to undervalue the results of missionary labour, because the Islanders who openly embrace Christianity are often found, while they pay attention to its outward forms, to disregard many of its essential obligations. Cannot the same thing be urged—and with equal, if not greater force—in reference to many communities of civilised men? And is not a great gain achieved by an abandonment of heathen brutalities, for even a professed adherence to a faith which commands that we should "do unto others as we would they should do unto us?"

Mr. Murray's book is one which cannot but interest any reader, but will prove peculiarly valuable to those who watch the progress of missions to the heathen.

RUMOURED MURDER.—As we were going to press there was a report that a man had been shot by a bushranger in the neighbourhood of Lawson's Creek, and that inspector Bruyeres and a trooper had started to inquire into its truth.—*Western Post* of Tuesday.

Mr. N. P. BAYLY, J.P., has contributed the handsome sum of £100, towards the new Wesleyan church about to be erected in Mortimer-street Mudgee.—*Western Post.*

THE NEW DIGGINGS.—Many of the claims in the shallow gully first opened continue to yield well; Southwick and Godfrey obtained 18¼ ounces last week; Adams and party washed out 1½ ounce up to Wednesday, when they lost the lead; they fortunately came across it again on Saturday, and obtained 5 ounces. Fresh ground has been opened below Deitz's store, out of which as much as 2 dwts. to the dish have been obtained. Several Victorian miners at work on the ground speak very confidently of there being a rich lead in the immediate neighbourhood.—*Western Post.*

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EXTRACTS FROM "MY DIARY."

NORTH AND SOUTH.

(*By William Howard Russell, Times Correspondent.*)

I enjoyed a small national triumph over Dr. Bellows, the chief of the Commissioners, who is of the "sangre azul" of Yankeeism,—by which I mean that he is a believer, not in the perfectibility, but in the absolute perfection, of New England nature, which is the only human nature that is not utterly lost and abandoned—Old England nature, perhaps, being the worst of all. We had been speaking to the wounded men in several rooms, and found most of them either in the listless condition consequent upon exhaustion, or with that anxious air which is often observable on the faces of the wounded when strangers approach. At last we came into a room in which two soldiers were sitting up, the first we had seen, reading the newspapers. Dr. Bellows asked where they came from; one was from Concord, the other from Newhaven. "You see, Mr. Russell," said Dr. Bellows, "how our Yankee soldiers spend their time. I knew at once they were Americans when I saw them reading newspapers." One of them had his hand shattered by a bullet, the other was suffering from a gunshot wound through the body. "Where were you hit?" I inquired of the first. "Well," he said, "I guess my rifle went off when I was cleaning it in camp." Were you wounded at Bethel?" I asked of the second. "No, sir," he replied; "I got this wound from a comrade, who discharged his piece by accident in one of the tents as I was standing outside." "So," said I, to Dr. Bellows, "whilst the Britishers and Germans are engaged with the enemy, you Americans employ your time shooting each other!"

These men were true mercenaries, for they were fighting for money—I mean the strangers. One poor fellow from Devonshire said, as he pointed to his stump, "I wish I had lost it for the sake of the old island, sir," paraphrasing Sarsfield's exclamation as he lay dying on the field. The Americans were fighting for the combined excellences and strength of the States of New England, and of the rest of the Federal power over the Confederates, for they could not in their heart of hearts believe the Old Union could be restored by force of arms. Lovers may quarrel and reunite, but if a blow is struck there is no *redintegratio amoris* possible again. The newspapers and illustrated periodicals which they read were the pabulum that fed the flames of patriotism incessantly. Such capacity for enormous lying, both in creation and absorption, the world never heard. Sufficient for the hour is the falsehood.

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Whilst we were parading these hot walls in the sunshine, my companions were discussing the question of ancestry. It appears your New Englander is very proud of his English descent from good blood, and it is one of their isms in the Yankee States that they are the salt of the British people, and the true aristocracy of blood and family, whereas we in the isles retain but a paltry share of the blue blood defiled by incessant infiltrations of the muddy fluid of the outer world. This may be new to us Britishers, but is a Q. E. D. If a gentleman left Europe 200 years ago, and settled with his kin and kith, intermarrying his children with their equals, and thus perpetuating an ancient family, it is evident he may be regarded as the founder of a much more honourable dynasty than the relative who remained behind him, and lost the old family place, and sunk into obscurity. A singular illustration of the tendency to make much of themselves may be found in the fact, that New England swarms with genealogical societies and bodies of antiquaries, who delight in reading papers about each other's ancestors, and tracing their descent from Norman or Saxon barons and earls. The Virginians opposite, who are flouting us with their Confederate flag from Sewall's Point, are equally given to the "genus et proavos."

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A vivacious prying man, this Butler, full of bustling life, self-esteem, revelling in the exercise of power. In the course of our rounds we were joined by Colonel Phelps, who was formerly in the United States army, and saw service in Mexico, but retired because he did not approve of the manner in which promotions were made, and who only took command of a Massachusetts regiment because he believed he might be instrumental in striking a shrewd blow or two in this great battle of Armageddon—a tall, saturnine, gloomy, angry-eyed sallow man, soldier-like too, and one who places old John Brown on a level with the great martyrs of the Christian world. Indeed one, not so fierce as he, is blasphemous enough to place images of our Saviour and the hero of Harper's Ferry on the mantelpiece, as the two greatest beings the world has ever seen. "Yes, I know them well. I've seen them in the field. I've sat with them at meals. I've travelled through their country. These Southern slaveholders are a false, licentious, godless people. Either we who obey the laws and fear God, or they who know no God except their own will and pleasure, and know no law except their passions, must rule on this continent, and I believe that Heaven will help its own in the conflict they have provoked. I grant you they are brave enough, and desperate too, but surely justice, truth, and religion, will strengthen a man's arm to strike down those who have only brute force and a bad cause to support them." But Colonel Phelps was not quite indifferent to material aid, and he made a pressing appeal to General Butler to send him some more guns and harness for the field pieces he had in position, because, said he, "in case of attack, please God I'll follow them up sharp, and cover these fields with their bones." The General had a difficulty about the harness, which made Colonel Phelps very grim, but General Butler had reason in saying he could not make harness, and so the Colonel must be content with the results of a good rattling fire of round, shell, grape, and cannister, if the Confederates are foolish enough to attack his batteries.

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In the precincts of the fort outside, a population of contraband negroes has been collected, whom the General employs in various works about the place, military and civil; but I failed to ascertain that the original scheme of a debit and credit account between the value of their labour and the cost of their maintenance had been successfully carried out. The General was proud of them, and they seemed proud of themselves, saluting him with a ludicrous mixture of awe and familiarity as he rode past. "How do, Massa Butler? How do, General?" accompanied by absurd bows and scrapes. "Just to think," said the General, "that every one of these fellows represent some 1000 dollars at least out of the pockets of the chivalry yonder." "Nasty, idle, dirty beasts," says one of the staff, *sotto voce*; "I wish to heaven they were all at the bottom of the Chesapeake. The General insists on it that they do work, but they are far more trouble than they are worth."

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AFTER BULL'S RUN.—July 24th.—I rode out before breakfast in company with Mr. Monson across the Long Bridge over to Arlington House. General M'Dowell was seated at a table under a tree in front of his tent, and got out his plans and maps to explain the scheme of battle.

Cast down from his high estate, placed as a subordinate to his junior, covered with obloquy and abuse, the American General displayed a calm self-possession and perfect amiability which could only proceed from a philosophic temperament and a consciousness that he would outlive the calumnies of his countrymen. He accused nobody; but it was not difficult to perceive he had been sacrificed to the vanity, self-seeking, and disobedience of some of his officers, and to radical vices in the composition of his army.

When M'Dowell found he could not turn the enemy's right as he intended, because the country by the Occoquam was unfit for the movements of artillery, or even infantry, he reconnoitered the ground towards their left, and formed the project of turning it by a movement which would bring the weight of his columns on their extreme left, and at the same time overlap it, whilst a strong demonstration was made on the ford at Bull's Run, where General Tyler brought on the serious skirmish of the 18th. In order to carry out this plan, he had to debouch his columns from a narrow point at Centreville, and march them round by various roads to points on the upper part of the Run, where it was fordable in all directions, intending to turn the enemy's batteries on the lower roads and bridges. But although he started them at an early hour, the troops moved so slowly the Confederates became aware of their design, and were enabled to concentrate considerable masses of troops on their left.

The Federals were not only slow, but disorderly. The regiments in advance stopped at streams to drink and fill their canteens, delaying the regiments in the rear. They wasted their provisions, so that many of them were without food at noon, when they were exhausted by the heat of the sun and by the stifling vapours of their own dense columns. When they at last came into action some divisions were not in their places, so that the line of battle was broken; and those which were in their proper position were exposed, without support, to the enemy's fire. A delusion of masked batteries pressed on their brain. To this was soon added a hallucination about cavalry, which might have been cured had the Federals possessed a few steady squadrons to manœuvre on their flanks and in the intervals of their line. Nevertheless they advanced and encountered the enemy's fire with some spirit; but the Confederates were enabled to move up fresh battalions, and, to a certain extent, to establish an equality between the numbers of their own troops and the assailants, whilst they had the advantages of better cover and ground. An apparition of a disorderly crowd of horsemen in front of the much-boasting Fire Zouaves of New York threw them into confusion and flight, and a battery which they ought to have protected was taken. Another battery was captured by the mistake of an officer, who allowed a Confederate regiment to approach the guns, thinking they were Federal troops, till their first volley destroyed both horses and gunners. At the critical moment, General Johnston, who had escaped from the feeble observation and untenacious grip of General Patterson and his time-expired volunteers, and had been hurrying down his troops from Winchester by train, threw his fresh battalions on the flank and rear of the Federal right. When the General ordered a retreat, rendered necessary by the failure of the attack—disorder spread, which increased—the retreat became a flight which degenerated—if a flight can degenerate—into a panic, the moment the Confederates pressed them with a few cavalry and horse artillery. The efforts of the generals to restore order and confidence were futile. Fortunately, a weak reserve was posted at Centreville, and these were formed in line on the slope of the hill, whilst M'Dowell and his officers exerted themselves with indifferent success to arrest the mass of the army, and make them draw up behind the reserve, telling the men a bold front was their sole chance of safety. At midnight, it became evident the *morale* of the army was destroyed, and nothing was left but a speedy retrograde movement, with the few regiments and guns which were in a condition approaching to efficiency, upon the defensive works of Washington.

Notwithstanding the reverse of fortune, M'Dowell did not appear willing to admit his estimate of the Southern troops was erroneous, or to say, "Change armies, and I'll fight the battle over again." He still held Mississippians, Alabamians, Louisianian very cheap, and did not see, or would not confess, the full extent of the calamity which had fallen so heavily on him personally. The fact of the evening's inactivity was conclusive in his mind that they had a dearly bought success, and he looked forward, though in a subordinate capacity, to a speedy and glorious revenge.

July 25th.—The unfortunate General Patterson, who could not keep Johnston from getting away from Winchester, is to be dismissed the service—honourably of course—that is, he is to be punished because his men would insist on going home in face of the enemy, as soon as their three months were up, and that time happened to arrive just as it would be desirable to operate against the Confederates. The latter have lost their chance. The Senate, the House of Representatives, the Cabinet, the President are all at their ease once more, and feel secure in Washington. Up to this moment the Confederates could have taken it with very little trouble. Maryland could have been roused to arms, and Baltimore would have declared for them. The triumph of the non-aggressionists, at the head of whom is Mr. Davis, in resisting the demands of the party which urges an actual invasion of the North as the best way of obtaining peace, may prove to be very disastrous. Final material results must have justified the occupation of Washington.

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In a Philadelphia paper it is stated M'Dowell was helplessly drunk during the action, and sat up all the night before, drinking, smoking, and playing cards. M'Dowell never drinks, and never has drunk wine, spirits, malt, tea, or coffee, or smoked or used tobacco in any form, nor does he play cards; and this remark does not apply to many other Federal officers.

Drunkenness is only too common among the American Volunteers, and General Butler has put it officially in orders, that "the use of intoxicating liquors prevails to an alarming extent among the officers of his command," and has ordered the seizure of their grog, which will only be allowed on medical certificate. He announces, too, that he will not use wine or spirits, or give any to his friends, or allow any in his own quarters in future—a quaint, vigorous creature, this Massachusetts lawyer.

The outcry against Patterson has not yet subsided, through he states that, out of twenty-three regiments composing his force, nineteen refused to stay an hour over their time, which would have been up in a week, so that he would have been left in an enemy's country with four regiments. He wisely led his patriot band back, and let them disband themselves in their own borders. Verily, these are not the men to conquer the South.

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Mr. Seward, with whom I dined and spent the evening on 16th August, has been much reassured and comforted by the demonstrations of readiness on the part of the people to continue the contest, and of confidence in the cause among the moneyed men of the great cities. "All we want is time to develope our strength. We have been blamed for not making greater use of our navy and extending it at once. It was our first duty to provide for the safety of our capital. Besides, a man will generally pay little attention to agencies he does not understand. None of us knew anything more formidable than a river steamboat, and I don't think Mr. Welles, the Secretary of the Navy, knew the stem from the stern of a ship. Of the whole Cabinet, I am the only member who ever was *fairly* at sea or crossed the Atlantic. Some of us never even saw it. No wonder we did not understand the necessity for creating a navy at once. Soon, however, our Government will be able to dispose of a respectable marine, and when our army is ready to move, co-operating with the fleet, the days of the rebellion are numbered."

"When will that be, Mr. Secretary?"

"Soon; very soon, I hope. We can, however, bear delays. The rebels will be ruined by it."

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HARPER'S FERRY.—Harper's Ferry lies in a gorge formed by a rush of the Potomac through the mountain ridges, which it cuts at right angles to its course at its junction with the river Shenandoah. So trenchant and abrupt is the division that little land is on the divided ridge to build upon. The precipitous hills on both sides are covered with forest, which has been cleared in patches here and there on the Maryland shore, to permit of the erection of batteries. On the Virginian side there lies a mass of blackened and ruined buildings, from which a street lined with good houses stretches up the hill. Just above the junction of the Shenandoah with the Potomac, an elevated bridge or viaduct 300 yards long leaps from hill side to hill side. The arches had been broken—the rails which ran along the top torn up, and there is now a deep gulf fixed between the shores of Maryland and Virginia. The rail to Winchester from this point has been destroyed, and the line along the Potomac has also been ruined.

But for the batteries which cover the shoal water at the junction of the two rivers below the bridge, there would be no difficulty in crossing to the Maryland shore, and from that side the whole of the ground around Harper's Ferry is completely commanded. The gorge is almost as deep as the pass of Killiecrankie, which it resembles in most respects, except in breadth and the size of the river between, and if ever a railroad finds its way to Blair Athol, the passengers will find something to look at very like the scenery on the route to Harper's Ferry. The vigilance required to guard the pass of the river above and below this point is incessant, but the Federals possess the advantage on their side of a deep canal parallel to the railway and running above the level of the river, which would be a more formidable obstacle than the Potomac to infantry or guns. There is reason to believe that the Secessionists in Maryland cross backwards and forwards whenever they please, and the Virginians coming down at their leisure to the opposite shore, inflict serious annoyance on the Federal troops by constant rifle practice.

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In the evening the New York papers came in with the extracts from the London papers containing my account of the battle of Bull's Run. Utterly forgetting their own versions of the engagement, the New York editors now find it convenient to divert attention from the bitter truth that was in them, to the letter of the foreign newspaper correspondent, who, because he is a British subject, will prove not only useful as a conductor to carry off the popular wrath of the American journalists themselves, but as a means by induction of charging the vials afresh against the British people, inasmuch as they have not condoled with the North on the defeat of armies which they were assured would, if successful, be immediately led to effect the disruption of the British empire. At the outset I had foreseen this would be the case, and deliberately accepted the issue; but when I found the Northern journals far exceeding in severity anything I could have said, and indulging in general invective against whole classes of American soldiery, officers, and statesmen, I was foolish enough to expect a little justice, not to say a word of the smallest generosity.

August 21st.—The echoes of Bull Run are coming back with a vengeance. This day month the miserable fragments of a beaten, washed out, demoralised army, were flooding in disorder and dismay the streets of the capital from which they had issued forth to repel the tide of invasion. This day month and all the editors and journalists in the States, weeping, wailing, and gnashing their teeth, infused extra gall into their ink, and poured out invective, abuse, and obloquy on their defeated general and their broken hosts. The President and his ministers, stunned by the tremendous calamity, sat listening in fear and trembling for the sound of the enemy's cannon. The veteran soldier on whom the boasted hopes of the nation rested, heart-sick and beaten down, had neither counsel to give nor action to offer. At any moment the Confederate columns might be expected in Pennsylvania Avenue to receive the welcome of their friends and the submission of their helpless and disheartened enemies.

All this is forgotten—and much more, which need not now be repeated. Saved from a great peril, even the bitterness of death, they forget the danger that has passed, deny that they uttered cries of distress and appeals for help, and swagger in all the insolence of recovered strength. Not only that, but they turn and rend those whose writing has been dug up after thirty days, and comes back as a rebuke to their pride.

Conscious that they have insulted and irritated their own army, that they have earned the bitter hostility of men in power, and have for once inflicted a wound on the vanity to which they have given such offensive dimensions, if not life itself, they now seem to run a drag scent between the public nose and their own unpopularity, and to create such an amount of indignation and to cast so much odium upon one who has had greater facilities to know, and is more willing to tell the truth, than any of their organs, that he will be unable henceforth to perform his duties in a country where unpopularity means simply a political and moral atrophy or death. In the telegraphic summary some days ago a few phrases were picked out of my letters, which were but very faint paraphrases of some of the sentences which might be culled from Northern newspapers, but the storm has been gathering ever since, and I am no doubt to experience the truth of De Tocqueville's remark, "that a stranger who injures American vanity, no matter how justly, may make up his mind to be a martyr."

August 22nd.—

"The little dogs and all
Tray, Blanche, and Sweetheart,
See they bark at me."

The North have recovered their wind, and their pipers are blowing with might and main. The time given them to breathe after Bull Run has certainly been accompanied with greater development of lung and power of blowing than could have been expected. The volunteer army which dispersed and returned home to receive the *Io Pæans* of the North, has been replaced by better and more numerous levies, which have the strong finger and thumb of General M'Clellan on their windpipe, and find it is not quite so easy as it was to do as they pleased. The North, besides, has received supplies of money, and is using its great resources, by land and sea, to some purpose, and as they wax fat they kick.

A general officer said to me, "Of course you will never remain, when once all the Press are down upon you. I would not take a million dollars and be in your place." "But is what I've written untrue?" "God bless you! do you know in this country, if you can get enough of people to start a lie about any man, he would be ruined if the Evangelists came forward to swear the story was false. There are thousands of people who this moment believe that M'Dowall, who never tasted anything stronger than a water melon in all his life, was helplessly drunk at Bull's Run. Mind what I say; they'll run you into a mud hole as sure as you live." I was not much impressed with the danger of my position further than that I knew there would be a certain amount of risk from the rowdyism and vanity of what even the Americans admit to be the lower orders, for which I had been prepared from the moment I had despatched my letter; but I confess I was not by any means disposed to think that the leaders of public opinion would seek the small gratification of revenge, and the petty popularity of pandering to the passions of the mob, by creating a popular cry against me. I am not aware that any foreigner ever visited the United States who was injudicious enough to write one single word derogatory to their claims to be the first created beings, who was not assailed with the most viperous malignity and rancour. The man who says he has detected a single spot on the face of their sun should prepare his winding sheet.

The *New York Times*, I find, states "that the terrible epistle has been read with quite as much avidity as an average President's message. We scarcely exaggerate the fact when we say, the first and foremost thought on the minds of a very large portion of our people after the repulse at Bull's Run was, what will Russell say?" and then they repeat some of the absurd sayings attributed to me, who declared openly from the very first that I had not seen the battle at all, to the effect "that I had never seen such fighting in all my life, and that nothing at Alma or Inkerman was equal to it." An analysis of the letter follows, in which it is admitted that "with perfect candour I purported to give an account of what I saw, and not of the action which I did not see," and the writer, who is, if I mistake not, the hon. Mr. Raymond, of the *New York Times*, like myself a witness of the facts I describe, quotes a passage in which I say, "There was no fight of troops, no retreat of an army, no reason for all this precipitation," and then declares "that my letter gives a very spirited and perfectly just description of the panic which impelled and accompanied the troops from Centreville to Washington. He does not, for he cannot, in the least exaggerate its horrible disorder, or the disgraceful behaviour of the incompetent officers by whom it was aided, instead of being checked. He saw nothing whatever of the fighting, and therefore says nothing whatever of its quality. He gives a clear, fair, perfectly just and accurate, as it is a spirited and graphic account of the extraordinary scenes which passed under his observation. Discreditable as those scenes were to our army, we have nothing in connection with them whereof to accuse the reporter; he has done justice alike to himself, his subject, and the country."

Ne nobis blandiar, I may add, that at least I desired to do so, and I can prove from Northern papers that, if their accounts were true, I certainly much "extenuated and naught set down in malice"—nevertheless, Philip drunk is very different from Philip sober, frightened, and running away, and the man who attempts to justify his version to the inebriated polycephalous monarch is sure to meet such treatment as inebriated despots generally award to their censors.

August 23rd.—The torrent is swollen to-day by anonymous letters threatening me with bowie-knife and revolver, or simply abusive, frantic with hate and full of obscure warnings. Some bear the Washington post-mark, others came from New York, the greater number—for I have had nine—are from Philadelphia. Perhaps they may come from the members of that "gallant" 4th Pennsylvania Regiment.

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At the general's tent we found General Sherman, General Keyes, Wadsworth, and some others. Dinner was spread on a table covered by the flap of the tent, and consisted of good plain fare, and a dessert of prodigious water-melons. I was exceedingly gratified to hear every officer present declare in the presence of the general who had commanded the army, and who himself said no words could exaggerate the disorder of the route, that my narrative of Bull's Run was not only true but moderate.

General Sherman, whom I met for the first time, said, "Mr. Russell, I can endorse every word that you wrote; your statements about the battle, which you say you did not witness, are equally correct. All the stories about charging batteries and attacks with the bayonet are simply falsehoods, so far as my command is concerned, though some of the troops did fight well. As to cavalry charges, I wish we had had a few cavalry to have tried one; those Black Horse fellows seemed as if their horses ran away with them." General Keyes said, "I don't think you made it half bad enough. I could not get the men to stand after they had received the first severe check. The enemy swept the open with a tremendous musketry fire. Some of our men and portions of regiments behaved admirably—we drove them easily at first; the cavalry did very little indeed; but when they did come on I could not get the infantry to stand, and after a harmless volley they broke." These officers were brigadiers of Tyler's division.

The conversation turned upon the influence of the Press in America, and I observed that every soldier at table spoke with the utmost dislike and antipathy of the New York journals, to which they gave a metropolitan position, although each man had some favourite paper of his own which he excepted from the charge made against the whole body. The principal accusations made against the Press were that the conductors are not gentlemen, that they are calumnious and corrupt, regardless of truth, honour, anything but circulation and advertisements. "It is the first time we have had a chance of dealing with these fellows, and we shall not lose it."

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I believe that peace is possible in two years or so, but only by the concession to the South of a qualified independence. The naval operations of the Federals will test the Southern mettle to the utmost. Having a sincere regard and liking for many of the Southerners whom I have met, I cannot say their cause, or its origin, or its aim, recommends itself to my sympathies; and yet I am accused of siding it by every means in my power, because I do not re-echo the arrogant and empty boasting and insolent outburst of the people in the North, who threaten, as the first fruits of their success, to invade the territories subject to the British Crown, and to outrage and humiliate our flag.

It is melancholy enough to see this great Republic tumbling to pieces; one would regret it all the more but for the fact that it re-echoed the voices of the obscene and filthy creatures which have been driven before the lash of the lictor from all the cities of Europe. Assuredly it was a great work, but all its greatness and the idea of its life was of man, not of God. The principle of veneration, of obedience, of subordination, and self-control did not exist within. Washington-worship could not save it. The elements of destruction lay equally sized, smooth, and black at its foundations, and a spark suffices to blow the structure into the air.

ON BEING UNDERSTOOD.

IF modesty would allow men to confess it, we do not doubt that it is a very common matter of surprise—ingenuous surprise, and not a feeling really to be ashamed of—why more people do not like us, care for us, show interest in us. It is very clear that most people have only a very limited number of admirers, and, not to speak of admirers, very few sympathisers—very few who find much pleasure in their society, or to whom they can feel of real consequence apart from the substantial services they can render, and beyond the domestic hearth, with which such speculations as these had best have nothing to do. Perhaps we are conscious of some play of thought, some kindness and largeness of heart, some capacity for sympathy, some tenderness and delicacy of feeling, some readiness of perception, some spark of fancy or humour only waiting to be kindled, some good nature. How is it that others do not pay homage to such an array of good qualities? Some men think they are liked—but they are not liked in the degree they suppose themselves to be. They are the objects of an amount of cold, patronising good will, but they have not the sort of thing we are meaning, and which so many of us honestly wonder we don't get. It does not signify much—we do without it. We are not sure that violent appreciation would not be a bore, and entail a great deal of trouble. We would treat it as a scientific question rather than a want of the heart. It simply strikes us, one and all, when we come to think of it, as curious, how extremely few each man cares for, or gets to care for him—how very few hit it together.

We have enumerated the good gifts of which everyone is, of course, conscious; but we must in candour acknowledge that in mixed society we do not find them brought into play and exercised as we should beforehand expect them to be. Our wonder is not so much that men do not greatly care for what they see in us, but how it happens that, as all these fine qualities are there, they do not contrive to find them out. As a fact, we are not appreciated. How comes that about? Why, we may ask with a pardonable warmth and indignation, do people *let* us be so dull and uninteresting in their presence, when we have it in us to be so different? There must certainly be a fault somewhere. If society were so ordered as to meet our idiosyncrasy, we should make a different appearance. It is becoming a pretty general discovery—and, therefore, we give it expression—that justice is not done. We are not brought out. We are suffered to smoulder. Our lamp is dim for want of air,—when, if we know ourselves, we have it in us to assist an illumination. Most concourses of men are dull. We have each reason to think it need not be so. We have called this a "discovery," because this cry of the soul is a feature of modern civilisation. It seems clear that, in the days of our grandfathers, people used to meet and be entertained without the necessities we here hint at. A certain rude jollity and robustness of powers kept under the finer sensibilities. We do not deny that even now there are people who fine society a-field, who are courted, who shine, who, as the phrase is, make themselves agreeable. But this scarcely affects our argument; for is not the best talker that ever possessed the ear of a dinner-table careful to let us know that we see but the outside, that his inner self is never reached, that he all the while languishes for real sympathy—that he has depths which a careless laughing world takes no pain to search into?

We believe that, if Dr. Johnson lived in our time, he would consider that he was not understood—an idea, as far as we can see, that never once entered his head, after the world took him up; and we have no doubt that this conviction would have hampered his flow, and so to say, shut him up in many a company where he made the grandest figure. And this probably explains why there are no Dr. Johnsons now, and no anybodys of that sort. People were not in those days so dependent on somebody to draw them out. In another point there is a difference. If our vanity is not less exacting than theirs, it is more fastidious. A man in these days is jealous of being listened to and cared for merely as a lion, merely as an author. The idea is, that there is something beyond what shows itself in work achieved—something more intensely the man's self than what comes out of him. When Cumberland intimated that he wanted to be treated not as a writer of plays, but as a gentleman, the world of his day did not know what he was at, and thought he gave himself airs; but every successful author would say so now, and every one would take the feeling for granted. Not that our fathers were wholly without the notion of getting at a man, or unconscious that some had this gift more than others, but they still did not touch our modern strain. Thus it was said of Sir Walter Scott, that he could not travel with a man in a coach without learning something from him. No doubt he could have learnt something from us, but would he have understood us? There is the question. It is not what we know, but what we *are*, that is at the root of this sensitive aspiration. A desire to reveal our very inside of all—with, at the same time, a bashful recoil from the operation—characterises the modern mind, which, in despair of individual sympathy, often throws itself upon the public as the only true confidant; so that the more reserve prevails in society, each member of which we know just a little, the more we seem ready to reveal our secrets to our readers and hearers—if they are only in crowds enough—of whom individually we know nothing.

Some good souls, approaching this question, have said that there is something in everybody that will repay the trouble of investigation, if it could only be got at. However, our experience does not reach so far. The Germans—who, as Charles Lamb says, are profounder than we—have theorised prettily on the mystery of dulness, which they cannot believe in as a process of nature. Thus, Tieck describes or conceives of a conversational alchymist whose "richly intellectual discourse made everybody who talked with him clearheaded and clever;" and he goes on to assert that there is some fruitful soil in every mind which should bring forth peculiar products, and from which the originality of the individual should proceed. In most cases, he grants, this has been checked by neglect or conventional culture. He complains, beside, that most conversations have simply for their object that each should hear himself speak, without any desire that the other should express either his outer or his inner mind. "But where a master in the science of men chances to touch these wasted instruments, he knows how to draw wondrous tones even from the most spoiled." This word "wondrous" explains the want of the age. It is the mystic "inner self" that must somehow be drawn forth. Not that we profess to go all lengths with the German in the universality of these precious qualities. It is a theory which certainly does not commend itself to general acceptance; for we see that the desire to reveal the inner self tends rather to a monopoly—that is, the craving to be understood leads inevitably in practice to the formation of cliques. The word is not in good favour; but the thing, however demoralising, we believe to be exceedingly agreeable. When a few people get together with this view, there springs out of the intercourse a satisfaction, not to say elation, not to be attained in any other way. It is impossible to get the appreciation of the whole world; but it is easy to think a very few people all the world to us. Where a coterie is established under a tacit agreement that each member shall be understood, there springs a sense of importance and consequent indulgence of everyman's humour, a worship of characteristics, a reckless self-reliance, a fearlessness and *abandon* of expression, a disregard and even forgetfulness of every way of viewing things out of the charmed circle, which is more like liberty, community, and fraternity than we can expect to find elsewhere. We are sure of sanction; we are radient with genial *esprit de corps*; there is a community of thought and achievement. We may be foolish, but what of that? we feel clever; and, moreover, we are cleverer—our thoughts more vivacious, our intelligence more ready, in the particular groove that we have assigned to it. The historical French coteries may be ridiculous to look back upon—may have strayed into unbounded extravagances; but how clever they were, and how they did enjoy themselves, and look down upon the rest of the world! And our own literary annals show similar combinations, on the same principle of making it everybody's interest to extol, draw out, set-off the other. Nothing can be more cold and chill than the outer world to one of these cockered, indulged, drawn-out spirits, beyond the prestige of its own circle; but the tendency of the world is to defer to people who set store by themselves, and a coterie of sufficient spirit and pretension secures for itself real serviceable reputation, though the excluded may affect satire, and indulge in word-disparagement.

But the real triumphs of a coterie, and what comes of it when people do understand one another to the backbone, must be looked for in another hemisphere. In this our American cousins go a-head, as in everything else, unimpeded by the phlegm of the old world, and armed in a panoply of self-confidence, really glorious in its unconscious daring. The circle we have now more especially in view has Mr. Emerson for its historian, and had Margaret Fuller for its priestess. In the depth and niceness of penetration which intimate knowledge of each other induced, we must not wonder that this school uses language as yet obscure to the uninitiated. Thus the lady had one fault—that she was "too intellectual, and too conscious of intellectual relation, so that she was not sufficiently self-centred in her own personality, and hence something of duality;" but whether we can understand her or not, it is clear she had the gift we desire in our friends. "No one ever came so near;" "her mood applied itself to the mood of her companion, point by point, in the most limber, sinuous, vital way;" "she applied herself to the mood of her companion as the sponge applies itself to water," and the results are just what each one craves for himself;—

You fancy you know —— (she writes); it is too absurd; you have never seen him. When I found him here sitting like a statue I was alarmed; thought him ill. You sit with courteous unconfiding smile, and suppose him to be a mere man of talent. He is so with you. But the moment I was alone with him he was another creature. His manner, so glassy and elaborate before, was full of soul, and the tones of his voice entirely different.

"And I have no doubt," said Mr. Emerson, "that she saw expressions, heard tones, and received thoughts from her companions, which no one ever heard from the same *parties*." So he writes it. But if she was this to the uninitiated, to lovers and artists, grey statesmen, old aunts, coach travellers—if they, one and all, found themselves turning over their most secret treasures for her inspection—how was it with the congenial circle of kindred spirits? We can only assure our readers that the subjects of discussion in that circle, and the way of treating them, as reported to us, are so great, so stupendous, so deep, so vast, so comprehensive of all that nature has to show, so exhaustive of all that philosophers have thought and poets have dreamt, that one page of the inspired "Margaret" and her coterie seems to embrace the universe. And, what is much to our point—as proving the stimulating effects of forming one of a charmed and perfectly understood circle—whatever the subject, whether the question is, What is life? or, What particular view had people in worshipping Bacchus or Apollo? whether the discourse turns on the soul of beauty, or searches into the very secrets of the fine arts, or dives into the abyss of motives, all the members of the little society were equal to the occasion, and could say something positively clever. Such are the magical effects of an exact pervading sympathy. "All satisfied her," and all with whom she conversed surprised her by their power; though, as her historian candidly confesses, "we were all obliged to recal Margaret's testimony when we found we were sad blockheads to other people."

But in showing that American transcendentalists are clever, we seem to have wandered worlds away from our starting point, which asked why we are dull. We have not, after all, the least wish to be demigods like Mr. Emerson; but why have we nothing to say to our acquaintance of twenty years' standing? We talk of subjects that interest us, and on which we could say something. Why do we not say it? Why would not our friend care to hear it if we did? And we, in our turn, why are we so dead to merits in him that other people vouch for? Each is sensible of a glow, a fervour, a sparkle, which keeps himself warm—why is it so feeble a glimmer to the other? The intercourse of mind is a mystery; what are the barriers so invisible, yet so invincible, which make association so often a mere trial and delusion! We meet only at points—we touch only with our claws—we are justified in denouncing each the other as a heavy fellow, for so in truth we are.

We suppose it is a continuance of that great necessary evil, that unsocial decree promulged at the Tower of Babel. Possibly, the pressure of this primeval ordinance takes from us any strong constraining desire to please, except under circumstances tempting to our vanity, and makes us realise the trouble of being agreeable—which is, indeed, to not a few the hardest thing they are ever put to. The world must be peopled, and if every man had liked his neighbour, enjoyed his company, and found something to say to him, people would have stuck together like bees in a swarm, and three parts of the earth to this day would have been desert.—*Saturday Review.*

NATIONAL STABILITY.

(*From the London Review, December 20th.*)

AN Eastern story sets forth how a traveller once met an old man in a forest, who told him that he not only remembered the time when a city stood on the site of the forest, but also the time when an older forest was cut down to make room for the building of the city. An effort of a somewhat similar kind is produced by that artificial memory which is caused by history. A student of any of the great modern histories—such, for instance, as Gibbon or Mr. Grote—will often feel as if his recollection ranged over changes of the same kind, and of far greater extent. As he reads in the *Times* an account of the Greek Revolution, or paragraphs about some gang of robbers who are causing alarm at Smyrna, or some discovery by French explorers of the remains of ancient cities within an easy ride of some modern military station in Algeria, a strange feeling of antiquity will come over him. A visitor to Surgeons' Hall once pointed out to his son the skeleton of O'Brien, the Irish giant, with the remark, "When I saw that man last he was alive;" and in the same way our student might say of his newspaper paragraphs, "When I last read of Greece and Asia Minor and North Africa, they were great nations, filled with the thickest population, and adorned by the greatest cities in the known world." Such a thought in one sense is commonplace enough, for it leads directly to the oldest of all commonplaces on the vanity of human wishes and the mutability of human affairs, but it also leads to other considerations, which, perhaps, deserve more attention, and which certainly admit of being treated in a more definite manner, and with a greater tendency to practical results.

We all know that nations have flourished, decayed, and passed away; that Northern Africa, for instance, was once the granary of great part of Europe; that it contained an immense Christian population, and was the seat of many flourishing cities and episcopal sees; and that, in the present day, it is a mere wilderness, of which the French are trying to galvanize one corner into life with more energy than success. We all know also that the empire of Alexander the Great was subdivided into several considerable states; that some of them reached a high pitch of civilization; and that particular cities—as, for instance, Alexandria—became great capitals and seats of every kind of learning; and we also know that all this greatness has utterly and for ever passed away. Knowing, however, all this, it never occurs to us to apply these precedents to our own case. No one ever supposes for a moment that England will ever return to the state in which the Saxons or the Romans found it, or that the well-known New Zealander will ever really sit upon the last arch of London Bridge to sketch the ruins of St. Paul's. Is this no more than the effect of the difficulty of bringing home to our own imaginations so great a change, or is there any substantial ground for it? There is clearly no charm about the local situation. We must not forget that for some centuries Britain was a Roman province, containing many great cities and a considerable degree of civilisation as described by Mr. Merivale in a striking passage in his last volume. Speaking of Britain in the early part of the second century of the Christian era, he says:—

"The building of cities, the cultivation of the land, the construction of roads, the erection of neat or voluptuous pleasure-houses, had converted the lair of Cæsar's painted savages into an Italian garden. Already the warm and mineral springs had been discovered, which still draw our health-seekers to Bath and Clifton, to Cheltenham and Matlock; the tin, copper, and silver ores of Devon had been worked with method and perseverance; the iron of Gloucestershire and Sussex, the lead of Yorkshire, Derbyshire, and Salop; the coal of Wales, Staffordshire, and Durham,—had all been brought into requisition to supply the most essential wants of a thriving population, and to pour their surplus into the imperial treasury. Britain had her own potteries and glass-houses; she grew large quantities of grain adapted to her climate; and exported corn and cattle, as well as handsome slaves to the markets of the continent."

We are apt to forget that this state of things lasted for about three hundred years—as long a period as has elapsed since the accession of Queen Elizabeth, yet it has passed away as completely as the nations that existed before the Flood. Does it follow from this that our conviction of the national stability of our own and of other European nations is founded on nothing better than prejudice or want of imagination?

It may reasonably be hoped that this is not the case; that the New Zealander never will come, and that the great European nations will for ages remain what they now are, the moulds in which the great leading types of human character are perpetually being recast. This hope is grounded on the fact that there are many dangers to which ancient nations are exposed, and by which they were frequently subverted, and from which modern nations are comparatively free; and that there are some guarantees for the stability of the nations of modern Europe, which can hardly be said to have existed in the old world. The dangers to which they were exposed, and from which we are free, are both external and internal. The great external danger by which the existence of ancient nations was threatened, was foreign conquest. It may almost be said that the different way in which wars are carried on, and the different objects which the belligerents have in view, is the great leading distinction between ancient and modern history. Few things are more memorable, and nothing can be more pathetic, than the way in which the Romans, with all their great qualities, blighted and nipped in the bud every nation that they subdued. A long list of provinces, which ought to have been nations, vegetated under the protection of the Empire. But they were not nations, and in the time of trial some of them were depopulated and altogether effaced; others became the seats of powerful states, founded by foreign invaders; but, in the long history of the Romans, there is no single instance of an independent state, conquered by them, which recovered its national position by the development of its own internal resources.

In the history of modern Europe, the very reverse is the case. We have had as much war and as many conquests as the Romans. England was conquered by the Romans. France was in a sense conquered by Henry V., and again by the coalition in 1815. The greater part of Europe was conquered by Napoleon I., and Napoleon III., has conquered Nice and Savoy, whilst the Sardinians have conquered Lombardy and Naples. England conquered Ireland, and some half-dozen states in India, and almost every one of these conquests has been attended in its time with plenty of misery, bloodshed, and heartburning. Notwithstanding all this, no European nation has gone out. The case of Poland is the only considerable instance of the kind which has occurred for many centuries. Where the conquest has been permanent, the conquerors and the conquered have, for the most part, shaken down, as it were, into a single body, and the result has often been to add a new member to the European family. The destruction of an old one has hardly ever happened.

The change in the character of civilised conquests, important as it is in some ways, is less important than our absolute immunity from uncivilised conquest. The irruption of a horde of barbarians was, to the old world, like a convulsion of nature. If a swarm of Huns or Scythians marched over the Alps or Pyrenees, the nation in which they descended might fall before them *en masse*, and be simply obliterated. This can never be repeated, for the simple reason that there are no hordes of barbarians left.

Not only are modern nations more stable than ancient ones, because their intestine wars are carried on for different objects, and because they are not exposed to the danger of extermination from without, but they contain in themselves causes of stability which did not exist in ancient times. The effect in this respect of the absence of slavery and of the establishment of Christian morality, especially in all that belongs to the relation between the sexes, are too obvious and too powerful to need anything more than a passing mention. The invention (so to speak) of physical science, and its wide application to the increase of all the conveniences of life, would appear at first sight to exert an equally powerful, or even more powerful, influence in the same direction. It is not altogether clear whether it really does so. There can be no sort of doubt that scientific improvements add immeasurably to the comforts of life and to the facilities of getting a living; but these are not quite the same things as national stability, for channels of trade may shift, and some have shifted, in such a way as to leave great cities and flourishing districts stranded. We can conceive it possible that Liverpool should become an unfrequented estuary and Lancashire a barren district, full of unproductive heaths and hilly moorlands, by the reversal of those influences which have performed the converse operation of turning the commerce of the world into the Mersey, and transforming one of the wildest parts of England into one of the richest and most intelligent members of the body politic. Such causes may be seen in operation to some extent in Antwerp, Ghent, and Bruges, and to an even greater extent in Venice. It is certainly conceivable, though it may not be likely, that Spain and France might become the channels of commerce with America instead of England, and that our commercial prosperity might be for a time only, and might then decay.

Though such events are certainly possible they are not probable, for modern commerce and manufactures have grown to such a height, and are increasing so rapidly at that height, that there is every reason to believe that, though the relative depth of particular parts of the stream may vary considerably, the volume of the stream itself, and the absolute flow at every particular part of it, will increase indefinitely. In the present position of our affairs, the growth of Corunna and Havre would imply a corresponding growth in Bristol and Liverpool.

It would thus appear, that upon the whole we are entitled to put aside the New Zealander and his sketches, and to leave the old-fashioned commonplaces on the decay of nations to moulder by the side of reflections on the mutability of human affairs; but as we do so are we performing an act of triumph? Have we really slain one of the dragons which threaten the peace of mankind? The answers to this as to most other questions of the same sort, must be Yes and No. Yes; for no doubt it is a great thing to have laid stable foundations on which, as far as we can judge, the history of the world may repose for an indefinite time, unless it should be disturbed by those vast natural catastrophes of which we may read the records in geology. No; because the history itself which is to be built on these foundations,—the forms which are to be cast in these moulds, cannot be regarded with entire complacency. The stability of a nation is one thing. Its greatness and goodness is quite another, and it is quite possible that the two may be not only independent of but opposed to each other. There is in the world one wonderful nation of which we are just beginning to know a little, which appears to be at least as firmly established as France or England, if not more firmly. The Chinese empire is, beyond all question, the largest and the oldest nation in the world, and it has been civilised, according to its own pattern, for a longer time than any other. China was a great empire when Rome was a petty town, with a mere municipal constitution, fighting with other petty towns in its neighbourhood—as Windsor might conquer Staines and go to war with Farnborough. China was still a great empire when Rome was mistress of the Western world; when it had shrunk again to a petty Italian city, frequently oppressed by neighbouring feudal barons; when it had risen again to be the capital of the Christian world and the head of a spiritual power, wider and stronger than its old temporal power; and China is a great empire in the present day, when Rome is a flourishing provincial city, which may or may not become the capital of a kingdom about two years of age. No national stability that the world has ever seen elsewhere can compare with this, nor is mere stability the only result which the Chinese have to show for the countless millions of human beings who have lived and died within its boundaries. Its prosperity has been almost fabulous. In 1393 its population was about 60,500,000. At present it is about 400,000,000. In other words, it has increased eight-fold in four centuries and a half. It is very doubtful whether England has done more, and whatever we have done has been on a far smaller scale. To judge from the considerations referred to above, we have an excellent prospect of being undisturbed in that process of turning Western Europe into just such another bee-hive as China, and notwithstanding their civil war, there is no doubt that the North Americans will in due time, and probably at a wonderfully rapid rate, produce a third establishment of the same kind. It must be added, that these vast populations will in all probability differ from the Chinese much as we differ from them in the present day; but is there any reason to suppose that they will be much better or even much wiser than we are? Whether they will be much better is a mere guess. The Chinese do not appear to have improved much on their ancestors. The principal consequence of their enormous increase seems to have been misery. In his excellent book on the Taeping Rebellion, Captain Brine says that after about two centuries of peace and good government, "the population became so excessive, that the produce of the land was barely adequate to meet their wants." Whether they will be wiser, in any true sense of the word, seems equally doubtful. We have more knowledge already than any one can appropriate, and the increase of it, which is certain to come, will contribute far more to comfort than to wisdom. On the whole, a fair consideration of the progress of mankind appears to lead to the conclusion that, after a steep climb, we have reached a sort of table-land, better perhaps than the level from which the ascent began, but very oppressive to the mind by reason of its vast and apparently featureless expanse, upon which no other observation can be made than was made by Candide, "cultivons nos choux." We ought to be thankful that our cabbages will grow, but there is no reason whatever to be ecstatic about them.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 25.

Kembla (s.), 325 tons, Captain Mailler, from Clyde River and Ulladulla. Passengers—Mrs. Talbert, Miss Talbert and 2 children, Rev. Mr Laing, Messrs. Blackford, Greenegin, Kinda, gold escort, and 12 in the steerage.

Active, schooner, 90 tons, Captain Baker, from New Zealand. Captain, agent.

Boomerang (s.), 400 tons, Captain Chatfield, from Rockhampton 19th instant and Gladstone 20th. Passengers—Messrs. Lacy, Dorsay, Buchanan, and 8 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 25.

Highflyer, for Shanghai.
Marcianus, for Callao.
Mary and Rose, for Melbourne.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—MARCH 24.

Wessel Castle, for Galle; Sporting Lass, for Rockhampton; Cordova, for Shanghai, via Newcastle; Sea Breeze, for London; Lobelia, for Sourabaya; Prince Alfred (s.), for Nelson.

CLEARANCES.—MARCH 25.

Lobelia, ship, 824 tons, Captain Joblin, for Sourabaya in ballast. Mary and Rose, schooner, 86 tons, Captain Williams, for Melbourne.

COASTERS INWARDS.—MARCH 25.

Esther, from Manning River, with 204 bags maize, 4 bags barley, 126 bags wheat, 12 hides; Elfin, Albion, Catherine, Star of Peace, from Newcastle, with 338 tons coal; Sarah Dent, from Brisbane Water, with 10,000 feet timber; Beautiful Star (s.), from Bellambi, with 120 tons coals; Illalong (s.), from Morpeth, with 120 bales hay, 32 hides, 21 bales wool, 3 horses, 2 pigs, 816 ozs 18 dwts 12 grs gold; City of Newcastle (s.), from Morpeth, with 112 bales hay, 34 bags maize, 27 bales wool, 4 coops poultry, 2 cases eggs, 20 bags bone dust, 18 steers, 12 pigs, 16 lambs.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—MARCH 25.

Elfin, Douglass, Notion, Albion, Traveller, Catherine, for Newcastle; Lydia, for Port Stephens; Sarah Ann, for Brisbane Water; Beautiful Star (s.), for Bellambi; Macleay Packet, for Macleay River.

IMPORTS.—MARCH 25.

Boomerang (s.), from Rockhampton: 10 casks tallow, 99 hides, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 10 bales wool, Caird, Paterson, and Co.; 12 ozs. gold, J. Frazer; 38 ozs. gold, Metcalfe and Lloyd.

EXPORTS.—MARCH 25.

Mary and Rose, for Melbourne: 553 bags maize, H. H. Beauchamp; 680 bags maize, C. B. Bond; 14 casks 8 pigs lead, R. T. Sheldon.

Yarra Yarra (s.), for Brisbane: 1 case champagne, 20 casks biscuit, 20 bags rice, 10 packages, Frazer and Co.; 3 hogsheads rum, 5 cases gin, 5 cases whisky, 1 hogshead, 20 cases brandy, 45 cases geneva, 2 quarter-casks wine, J. Bros; 2 packages tobacco, 11 bags salt, 5 chests tea, 4 casks sugar, 44 packages, Church, Brothers; 1 case cigars, 1 package tobacco, 10 chests tea, 50 boxes candles, 1 cask, Meillon and Son; 1 box tobacco, 11 mats coffee, 51 bags sugar, 8 packages tea, 7 packages, Chapman and Co.; 3 hogsheads 254 bags sugar, Colonial Sugar Co.; 3 cases wine, 1 case, Smith, Peate, and Co.; 14 hogsheads ale, J. G. Waller and Co.; 10 cases drugs, J. and E. Row; 3 cases, Alderson and Sons; 12 bars 10 bundles iron, Friend and Co.; 11 bags maize, D. Stonham; 10 cases oil, Hoffnung and Co.; 4 packages, Saddington and Sons; 6 hogsheads ale, 2 hogsheads porter, J. Marshall; 7 packages, J. Levick and Co.; 28 cases clocks, 20 packages, Kohn and Co.; 3 cases, Macdonald, Smith, and Co; 13 packages chain, 248 pieces iron, 2 packages, P. N. Russell and Co.; 30 hogsheads beer, R. and F. Tooth and Co.; 18 packages, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 7 packages, F. Geard; 7 packages, J. Caldwell; 10 bags onions, 4 packages, Isbester; 2 packages, J. Sands; 40 bags potatoes, Anderson, Campbell, and Co.; 1 package, D. Jones and Co.; 40 cases fruit, W. Brown; 4 packages, C. T. Sandon; 15 packages, Butler, Brothers, and Co.; 16 trunks boots, 3 packages, E. Vickery; 3 cases, Jones and Simpson; 11 packages, J. Simmons; 1 bale, Macnab and Co.; 3 cases, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 3 packages, Myers and Cantor; 1 case, E. T. Penfold; 2 packages, Partridge; 10 packages, J. B. Holdsworth; 2 casks, Coats; 1 cask, Allan; 19 horses, Nelson; 2 cases, Union Bank; 11 bundles trees, 5 packages, H. C. Brookes; 4 packages, Armitage and Co.; 1 horse, Travis; 3 packages, Dunnicliff and Bacon; 12 bags maize, W. Hezlett; 4 cases, Iredale and Co.; 3 kegs, Barnett; 59 packages, J. Keep; 1 bale, Kensett; 1 case, Hewitt; 1 case, Myers and Solomon; 2 packages, Lane and Co.; 50 bags flour, Barker and Co.; 2 bags seeds, Ferris and Son; 10 drums oil, Dangar, Gilchrist, and Co.; 67 bags potatoes, W. Short; 46 bags potatoes, Brown; 1 case, A. Moore and Co.; 3 packages, S. Hebblewhite; 6 bales matting, Hill and Son; 3 cases, R. Nott; 6 cases fruit, Hargraves; 10 cases fruit, 10 bags potatoes, 3 cases, T. Johnson; 40 bags potatoes, R. Campbell; 20 bags flour, N. Caston; 20 bags flour, Kendall; 2 casks, Holdsworth; 5 packages, Larmer; 3 packages, J. and S. Thompson; 50 bags flour, 4 packages, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.; 3 packages, R. Bailey; 1 case, Herod; 2 packages, Myers and Cantor; 40 bags potatoes, 10 cases fruit, W. Brown; 12 bags potatoes, M'Mah; 10 cases carrots, R. Veecy; 30 bags onions, 2 cases fruit, 66 bags potatoes, H. Griffiths; 1 case, Moore; 1 cart, Woolier; 4 bales hay, Monaghan; 2 barrels ale, J. L. Montefiore.

SHIPS' MAILS.

MAILS will close at the General Post Office, as follows:—

FOR LONDON.—By the Sea Breeze, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS OF NEW ZEALAND.—By the Prince Alfred (s.), this day, at 11 a.m.

FOR OTAGO.—By the Planet, this day, at noon.

FOR GRAFTON.—By the Grafton (s.), this day, at 7.30 p.m.

FOR GLADSTONE AND ROCKHAMPTON.—By the Boomerang (s.), on Friday, at 4.30 p.m.

FOR MELBOURNE.—By the Wonga Wonga (s.), on Saturday, at 4.30 p.m.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—Entered Outwards, March 25: Jane Lockhart, schooner, 81 tons, Captain Williams, for Otago.

The cargo of the Kembla (s.), from the Clyde River, consists of 40 bags wheat, 90 kegs butter, 15 bags oysters, and sundries.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. Nemesis had arrived safely at Bombay before the departure of the mail. It will be recollected that this steamer met with an accident at Galle harbour.

Intelligence was received yesterday, by electric telegraph from Brisbane, stating that the cutter Lady Bowen had been driven on shore on the 20th instant, and had become a total wreck; but there is no mention made of where the accident took place.

Information has been received that the Grafton (s.) was barbound at the Clarence, on the 24th instant. Her departure from Sydney is announced for twelve hours after arrival here.

The Active, from New Zealand, bound for Newcastle, anchored at the Heads yesterday.

The screw steamer Boomerang left Rockhampton March 19th, and Gladstone the 20th. Experienced moderate south-west and west winds to Cape Moreton, fresh southerly wind to Smokey Cape, and moderate southerly and south-east winds the remainder of the voyage with fine weather throughout. Passed the Marian Renny in the Fitzroy, and Eagle (s.) in Keppel Bay, on the 19th; also a steamer on the 22nd, at 11 p.m., 15 miles south of Point Look Out, bound north.

WRECK OF THE SCHOONER ECHO.—We regret to report the total destruction of the above coaster off Shellharbour, on the morning of Saturday last, 21st instant. The following particulars (given by the master) have been kindly communicated to us by Mr. R. Hall, of Shellharbour:—The schooner Echo, 30 tons, W. Kingsland, master, three-parts laden with wheat, maize, and potatoes, from Shoalhaven to Sydney, when passing Long Point, between one and two a.m. on the 21st instant, got into the breakers, close to a sunken rock about a furlong distant from the main point. On becoming aware of his position the master endeavoured to run the vessel between the rock and the mainland, but being unable to get the square-sail down in time, she was driven against the shore, and went to pieces in about ten minutes afterwards. The wind was S.S.E., the sea rather heavy, and an impenetrable darkness prevailed. There were on board two seamen, and we are happy to learn that they and the master succeeded in scrambling on to the rocks, and reached the shore in safety. This is a very serious loss to Captain Kingsland, as we understand that he was not only owner of the craft, but was also interested to a considerable extent in the cargo.—*Kiama Examiner*, March 24.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

BRISBANE.

ARRIVAL.

March 25.—Cæsar Godeffroy, from Hamburg.

DEPARTURE.

March 24.—Urara (s.), for Sydney.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

March 24.—Alhambra (s.), from Otago; Julia, from Port Frederick; Athol, Pearl, from Newcastle.

March 25.—Wilhelmina, from Mauritius.

DEPARTURES.

March 24.—Sea Breeze, W. Watson, for Newcastle; Wonga Wonga (s.), for Sydney; Otto, Sylph, for Otago; Tasmania (s.), for Hobart Town.

March 25.—Elizabeth, for Circular Head; Flying Cloud, for Port Frederick.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

MARCH 25, 9 A.M.

Brisbane	... S.S.E. Fine. Bar. 30·141. Ther. 74·3.
Tenterfield	... N.E. Fine.
Armidale	... N.E. Fine and cold. Bar. 26·932. Ther. 61·
Murrurundi	... S.E. Fine.
Newcastle	... N. Fine, clear. Bar. 30·298. Ther. 65·
South Head	... S.W. Fine and clear.
Sydney	... W.N.W. Fine.
Wollongong	... N.W. Fine.
Kiama	... Light. Fine, very warm.
Braidwood	... Calm. Fine.
Yass	... W. Mild.
Kiandra	... S.W. Cold.
Bathurst	... W. Fine. Bar. 28·081. Ther. 68·
Forbes	... Calm. Warm.
Young	... Calm. Fine, hot.
Mudgee	... E. by N. Fine.
Gundagai	... Calm. Fine.
Wagga Wagga	Calm. Fine.
Deniliquin	... Calm. Fine. Bar. 29·907. Ther. 71·
Albury	... N. Fine. Bar. 29·84. Ther. 66·
Queenscliffe	... N., light. Fine. Bar. 30·15. Ther. 70·
Cape Schank	... N., fresh. Clear. Bar. 29·90. Ther. 72·
Cape Otway	... N., fresh. Fine. Bar. 29·885. Ther. 75.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVAL.

March 24.—Tybee, barque, 271 tons, Jackson, from Melbourne.

DEPARTURE.

March 24.—Emelia, schooner, Valentine, for Shanghai, with 213 tons coal.

COASTER INWARDS.

March 24.—Nancy, from Sydney.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—MARCH 25.

1 case pipes, Watkins and Leigh.
100 bags flour, Henriques and Co.
5 bales wool, I. R. M. Co.
310 bags flour, W. H. Eldred
800 bags wheat, Anderson, Campbell, and Co.
29 packages oil stores, A. Littlebury.
1 case flower water, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.
1 package books, Rev. S. Rabone.
10,166 ozs. gold, Oriental Bank.
400 ozs. gold, N. Campion.
79 ozs. gold, M'Catley.
4 ozs. gold, Wilson.
472 bags wheat, T. C. Breillat.

DUTY PAID.

2 case perfumed spirits, D. and S. M. Levy.
5 cases beer, Littlebury

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9 A.M MARCH 25TH, 1863.

Stations.	Barometer.	Thermometer	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Max. shade.	Min shade.	Rain gauge.	Direction of wind.	Force of wind.	Extent of cloud.
Brisbane ...	30·141	74·3	...	...	...	...	...	S.S.E.	1	4
Armidale ...	26·93	61	53 5	52·5	74·2	...	...	N.E.	2	9
Newcastle .	30 298	65·	66·	63·	80·	58·5	...	N.	2	0
Bathurst ...	28 082	68·	60·5	57·	82.	43·	...	W.	...	...
Albury ...	29·84	66	73·	65·	85·	50·	...	N.	1	0
Deniliquin.	29 907	71·	64·	55·	82·	47·	...	calm	...	...

STATE OF THE WEATHER.

March 25.—Brisbane, fine; Armidale, fine, cold; Newcastle, fine and clear; Bathurst, fine; Albury, fine; Deniliquin, fine.

SYDNEY OBSERVATORY.

Latitude, 33·51.41. Longitude, 10h. 4m. 44s.

The time ball is dropped accurately at one o'clock Sydney mean time, or 14h. 55m. 14s. Greenwich mean time.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
March 25.	8.30 a.m.	West.	Light, and hazy.
	Noon	N.E.	Light, and clear.
	5 p.m.	N.E.	Moderate, and clear.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

	1863. March.	SUN. Rises.	SUN. Sets.	HIGH WATER. Morn.	HIGH WATER. After.
26	THURSDAY	6 6	5 54	1 2	1 27

MOON.—First quarter, 27th instant, 7h. 3m. p.m.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Attention to the following rules will save the writers of correspondence a good deal of trouble: We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in this journal must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1863.

THE Address of the French Commission to the EMPEROR, which we give in another column, and the reply of the EMPEROR, which was published in our issue of Tuesday last, shew the immense progress free trade has made in France during the last three years. The opposition to its principles was scarcely less intense than that which existed in England at the time of the Corn-law agitation. In France, however, the manufacturers as well as the farmers were the great opponents. They entertained a profound apprehension that trade would be the ruin of the country. And powerful as was the Government of France, it approached with silent and cautious, almost stealthy, steps towards the initiation of freedom of commerce. In this, as in many other respects, the EMPEROR was in advance of the people. The discipline of adversity and the study of mankind had given him a perception of the wider consequences of free trade policy than could be expected in a manufactory where the machinery was ancient, or among the possessors of small farms who looked upon the next market town as the grand centre of human enterprise. As in England, so in France, a bad harvest assisted the doctrines of free trade, and the poor perceived in the price of the loaf that it was not better to starve on the scanty produce of their own fields than to give part of their labour in exchange for the corn of the foreigner. It is easy to see how this principle of free trade naturally extends itself. Whenever a considerable population in France as in England shall owe their subsistence to foreign corn, the liberty of the seas will become increasingly important, and great commercial nations will find it dangerous to meddle with the bread of the people. Nor is it possible to foresee how far this dependence upon foreigners may facilitate their civilisation. How great an impetus may be given to the emancipated serfs of Russia in the path upon which they have entered when railroads shall intersect their country, and when from the depths of the Russian Empire produce shall pour down into their ports to meet the manufactures of the Great Western nations!

It will be seen from the language of the Commissioners' address, as well as from the speech of the EMPEROR, that the French do not intend to pause in this career of freedom, and that, frankly accepting the policy of England as the model of their commercial life, they are hastening to remove not only the barriers which hinder exports, but also those which obstruct production. There is, perhaps, no nation in the world possessing more fully in itself all the elements of prosperity. France is wonderfully homogeneous. The fusion of mind, of ranks and of interests, which took place when society broke up in the end of the last and the beginning of the present century, has made it quite possible that there should be a very rapid extension of free trade principles, and that in the course of a very few years the whole country may adopt them as a settled policy. There are many advantages connected with the existence of local corporations and the thousand barriers which rise up to oppose the despotism of an idea or a physical power; but undoubtedly they also oppose the admission of light and truth. If on the other side we see danger of too rapid change, there are no artificial obstructions, and it is a matter of satisfaction to know that the people who have tested the advantages of commercial freedom will have an individual interest in its advance and perfection. It will perhaps be hereafter found that the fact of a nation producing in itself, by its own manufactures, all the supplies of life, is not any reason for undervaluing the exchange of its produce. It does not follow that because in one part of France coal can be produced, therefore the trade of Newcastle with France will be superseded, or that the improvements in cutlery will stop the exportations of Sheffield; nor is it likely that the production of beetroot will hinder the importation of British colonial sugars, or that the proficiency of the Paris artizan in all the finer forms of industry will prevent the diffusion of the produce of foreign industry within the same circle. In fact, the ramifications of business are formed by a thousand chances, and the ultimate result of allowing trade to be free is, that following its natural course it enriches all parts of the world through which it passes and creates new wants while it offers supplies to meet them. How is it that while France advances towards this high point in commercial civilisation, so great a country as North America can cling to a tariff in utter opposition to European experience? Perhaps all may be explained by the anomalous condition created by slavery. We find in that country a sort of compromise in which material advantages have been given to the North in return for the protection of slavery in the South. The adjustment of this compensation has been always a subject of contention, and brought the Union long before the present epoch to the point of dissolution. Perhaps it is true, that underlying all other considerations this commercial bondage has been not least influential in the conflict. Would the North hold the right of dominion over the Southern States if there were no tariff in question? Would the South have carried into the war such a spirit of resentment if they had not felt as men feel who have paid to usurers for accommodation which they think ought to have been rendered upon terms more equitable? Freedom of trade, although it will not ensure the peace of the world (for nothing will stop the outburst of human passion) will certainly be one grand obstacle to its violence. The fine spirit which pervades the address of the French Commissioners and the Imperial reply, show how strong the convictions of those who direct the public mind of France, and how fully it is seen that in this rivalry of trade and industrial competition there is not only a material but also a moral guarantee for the preservation of peace. It is observed with much eloquence by NAPOLEON, "It is the merit of this kind of war that it makes no victims. It raises a noble emulation. It leads to treaties of commerce which unite peoples, and causes national prejudices to disappear without weakening the love of country. From this material exchange arises an exchange still more precious—that of ideas." Looking forward to the future, the EMPEROR continues:—"We shall leave to our children great labours accomplished and fruitful truths raised on the ruins of prejudices destroyed and hatreds for ever buried."

THE domestic intelligence by the last mail clearly indicates that there is a turn in the tide of Lancashire distress. The worst of the crisis is past. There is not that complete prostration of the trade that there was, nor that inversion of the ordinary relation between supply and demand. Several of the mills are beginning to work short time, and there is a proportionate reduction in the number of operatives receiving relief.

During the year 1862 the state of the cotton trade was altogether abnormal. The customary supply of raw cotton was cut off, but the customary demand for fresh cotton goods was not proportionably brisk. The markets of the world had been overstocked, so much so that it has taken a whole year of cotton famine to clear off old stocks. In America the consumption for the year has been less than usual. In the Southern States it has been restricted by the blockade, in the Northern States by the new tariff. But in other parts of the world there has been nothing to diminish the ordinary rates of consumption, and in these markets it has taken twelve months to clear off the accumulations of previous shipments. There must have been a crisis, therefore, in the cotton trade, even had there been no civil war. For, with a surplus stock already in existence, and with the rapidly increasing productive power of the new and larger mills that were being constantly erected, there must have been a glut. Mills must have been stopped, and workmen must have been thrown out of employ. The actual production of cotton goods during the year has been about half the ordinary quantity, and most of this has been manufactured at a loss.

But for this surplus stock in hand at the beginning of 1862, the trade for the year, though diminished, would have been healthy. The price of cotton goods would have risen proportioned to the price of the raw material, and there would have been a profit on the manufacture. But as it was, the price of the raw material rose by reason of the uncertainty as to the future supply, while the price of woven goods was kept steady by the dead weight of the stock in hand. Messrs. HEUGH, BALFOUR, and Co., of Manchester, in their annual review of the trade, part of which will be found in our Money Article, state that while the price of raw cotton had risen at the beginning of the year to nearly seventy per cent. in advance as compared with the price at the beginning of the previous year, yarns had only risen about twenty-three per cent., and goods barely twelve per cent. Could it have been foreseen that the American war would develope into a determined and prolonged struggle, the goods would have risen higher by anticipation of coming scarcity. But everybody seemed to doubt the possibility of such a thing, and it was thought that the blockade would also be very largely evaded. The mere stoppage of one year's supply of the raw material would not have justified any considerable advance in the price of goods, because during that year the stock in hand could be worked off, and the new cotton would come in to meet the fresh demand. So general seems to have been the expectation in the first part of the year, that the strife would not be indefinitely prolonged, that from January to July, the price of cotton did not advance more than from a halfpenny to a penny a pound. By that time, however, it became evident that a fresh supply of American cotton would not be forthcoming. The blockade was seen to be a reality, and intervention and recognition appeared equally remote. The price of cotton rose rapidly, and continued to rise until the supply of cotton from India and other parts of the world came in.

Contemporaneously with the commencement of this supply, orders for goods have also come in. These orders, of course, can only be met at a price proportioned to the cost of cotton, and the fact of their coming in is a proof that the surplus stock is pretty well worked off. The reviving trade, therefore, as far as it goes, is healthy. The circular referred to states that during the month of December, the orders that thus came in gave employment to five thousand hands that had previously been idle.

It is estimated that over two million bales of cotton will arrive in Europe during the current year. This is only half the amount that America, by herself, furnished prior to the outbreak of the civil war. But if it arrives as anticipated, it will furnish work for quarter time during the first three months of the year, and for half time during the remainder of the year. This, of course, will still leave the mill-hands in a depressed condition, but they will not be in a state of absolute idleness or starvation. There will be bare subsistence for them, but nothing more, and they will have to wait for better times before they can begin again to lay by savings or to re-purchase the little luxuries which they were wont to enjoy.

Such being the estimate as to the probable supply, the question remains as to what will be the effect upon the market. Assuming that the old stock is now substantially worked off, the supply for the forthcoming year will only be about one half of the ordinary demand, and the manufacturers can only furnish even that at considerably enhanced price. What will be the effect of this higher price upon consumption? Will people buy less in proportion as the commodity has become dear, or will the falling off in the consumption be only amongst the poorest classes, and in those nations where the great consumers are the poor peasantry? Will it be easy to sell the year's produce, at the year's prices? Will the price dull the demand, or will there be an eagerness even at advanced rates to purchase? One effect of the high price will probably be, to diminish speculative shipments, and to keep *bona fide* mercantile purchases down to the limits of actual requirements. Everybody, in fact, will trade as much as possible from hand to mouth, and no one will care to be caught with a large stock on hand purchased at high prices. Any sudden stoppage of the American war would at once release the stock of cotton imprisoned by the blockade, and this is supposed to amount to between one and two millions of bales. Such a sudden supply of cotton of the most desirable quality, would of course send the market down with a run. This is a contingency which every buyer has to contemplate as possible, and it is this alone which now leaves a margin for speculation. If the supply from America could be cut off at once and for ever, the trade would be once more in a steady position. We know now what can be obtained from all the rest of the world exclusive of America, and the supply from those quarters would steadily increase till it met the demand. The only check to this increase is the uncertainty as to whether and when America will return to her normal agricultural condition. On this point no man can pretend to speak with certainty. The course of American affairs defies human prediction. But it certainly does not seem as if the war would stop this year. The South is not beaten, and the North is not exhausted. The administration of Mr. LINCOLN has now gone too far to admit of compromise on the slavery question, and any settlement of the dispute therefore on the basis of compromise, so long as his term of office lasts, is out of the question.

Up to the end of last year, he was willing to have received the Southerners back again, to have condoned all the past, and to have given guarantees as to the protection of slavery in the States. But as their obstinacy has outlived the day of reconciliation, he has declared their slaves at once and for ever free. From this declaration it is impossible for him to go back, and reconciliation between him and the South is therefore impossible. If the Democratic party were in power, they might possibly offer to compromise matters to restore the Union, but it will be two years yet before they will have the chance of electing a President. The probabilities, therefore, seem to be that no American supply can be calculated on for at least two years.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

YOUNG.

Wednesday, 4 p.m.

GENERAL dissatisfaction is expressed here at the reprieve of the Escort robbers.

MELBOURNE.

Wednesday evening.

The Address to her Majesty is strong, but respectful, and was unanimously carried in the Assembly against transportation to Australia.

The report of the committee appointed to investigate the charges against the management of the Victorian Railway implicate the traffic superintendent.

The "Riverine" settlers held their second meeting yesterday, and the third is appointed for to-morrow. These meetings are held with closed doors.

The Land Act Amendment Bill was introduced this evening.

ADELAIDE.

Wednesday evening.

The price of flour has advanced consequent upon a rise in the price of wheat.

About 30,000 bushels of wheat have changed hands at 4s. 4d. per bushel.

A cargo of Mauritius sugar was sold by auction. Finest yellow counters, from £27 10s. to £31 10s.

The mail for the Sound, per City of Melbourne, closes at noon, on the 27th instant.

A sample of galena, yielding 80 per cent. of lead and 12 per cent. of silver to the ton of ore, has just been obtained from Rapid Bay.

THE MEXICAN EXPEDITION.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Times*, under date 24th January, says:—

The following are further details relative to the reinforcements about to be despatched to Mexico. Besides the 7th Regiment of the Line, just returned from Rome, and the Foreign Legion, which is to be embarked in Algeria, there are 900 Chasseurs-a-Pied, selected from the 1st, 7th, 18th, and 20th battalions, the war companies of which are in Mexico. The commanders of the depots of the three regiments of Zouaves have likewise received orders to prepare draughts to reinforce the battalions on active service. The commanders of the depots of the 51st, 62nd, 81st, 95th, and 99th Regiments of Infantry have been desired to report the number of well-disciplined men they can supply. The 7th Regiment of the Line is 2000 strong, and the effective force of the Foreign Legion is 4000.

We translate the following from the *Semaphore de Marseille* of the 27th January. It is from the special correspondent of that journal.

Paris, 25th January.

You will find in the *Moniteur* numerous details of the Mexican expedition. I have not mentioned them, because they contain nothing very interesting; but I have myself received a letter from Tampico which merits special attention. From this I learn that our troops disembarked at Tampico without the least resistance, and that they are now established there. Among the people around them they meet with profound hatred, which, however, is disguised under indifference. It seemed that the watch-word had passed. When the 81st regiment entered Tampico to the beat of the drum, one might have supposed it was merely a change of garrison in one of our French cities. A few children followed, and that was all.

While I speak of Mexico, I cannot forbear mentioning the death of Commandant Russell. He embarked in the Normandie. He was not only a distinguished sailor, but he was also a politician.

Alas! what blood and treasure we are about to expend in Mexico; and what will it render us in return? There is much talk of the regiment of blacks embarked in Egypt to be sent to Vera Cruz. I believe it has produced great dissention between Paris and London. In the meantime, while I expect to give you more precise details in reference to these diplomatic difficulties, permit me to send you some retrospective information in reference to the embarkation of the negroes. I obtain this information from a private letter from Alexandria.

. . . . . Scarcely had the English Minister (Sir —— Bulwer) quitted the port of Alexandria when two French transports cast anchor before the palace of the Viceroy. This palace is called Mex, and is not more than half-an-hour's distance from Alexandria on the sea coast, and in an isolated position. Troops can embark there without being perceived. The negroes did not quit the barracks until they heard of the departure of Mr. Bulwer. On the morrow, they arrived at Mex, and embarked during the night. On the 7th of the month, one of the vessels departed for Mexico, and the next day the second transport followed.

That which is said of the spirit which animates the new comrades of the French army in Mexico is not of a nature to produce great hopes of assistance. They are the same regiments for the levy of which a few years ago Said Pacha made a grand excursion on the banks of the White River. Their brutality is such that they cannot be sent to Alexandria or Cairo, and they are employed only for the services of the artillery at Barege.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—With reference to the notice which appeared in our last summary for England, we have been requested to state that the Rev. Thomas O'Reilly has been duly licensed to the incumbency of St. Andrew's, Sydney, as successor to the Rev. G. King, appointed to St. Peter's, Cook's River.

AUSTRALIAN CRICKET CLUB.—In accordance with a resolution passed a week or two ago, and also in accordance with the annual practice of other clubs, the Australians, who now muster pretty strong, took occasion yesterday to give a picnic. Manly Beach was the place of rendezvous, and the festive occasion was well attended. There a friendly match among the members was engaged in, and after the game was finished, and the appetites of the players thoroughly invigorated, all sat down to an excellent repast at the Steyne. The occasion was one of enjoyment, and no doubt will tend to promote a spirit of union.

WE are requested by Messrs. Chas. Moore and Co. to direct the attention of warehousemen, storekeepers, and the trade to their sale of drapery, fancy silks, slops, &c., &c., this day, at 11 o'clock, at their Rooms, Pitt-street.—ADV.

CHATTO and Hughes have requested us to direct the attention of wine and spirit merchants, grocers, oil and colourmen, paperhangers, and others, to their sale, this day, at 11 o'clock, of Dublin stout, Barclay and Hider's porter, pickles, mustard, sardines, kerosene oil, tinplates, soda crystals, neatsfoot oil, fancy tobacco pipes, &c., &c.—ADV.

IRONMONGERS, Lampsellers, and others, are reminded of the extensive sales of general ironmongery, kerosene lamps, of new varied designs, and tinware advertised for this day, at 11, by Messrs. L. E. Threlkeld and Co., at their Rooms, George-street.—ADV.

MESSRS. W. Dean and Co. request us to direct especial attention to their very important sales for this day, viz., at the Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, at 11 o'clock prompt, damaged teas, ex Sabrina; damaged and sound sugars, ex Castil; groceries, teas, Mauritius sugars, &c.; and on Macnamara's Wharf, at half-past 2 o'clock, Baltic deals, flooring and weatherboards, &c.—ADV.

THE CONDEMNED MEN.—The deputations that waited on Sir John Young, yesterday, with petitions on behalf of the condemned culprits were informed by his Excellency that he had reprieved Bow, and that the case of Manns would be again brought before the Executive Council in the afternoon. It was confidently expected by many persons that a reprieve would be granted to Manns at the last moment; and much surprise as well as excitement was caused by the announcement that the Government had determined on letting the law take its course with regard to the wretched culprit. Accordingly, Henry Manns will, this morning, undergo the extreme penalty of the law within the walls of Darlinghurst gaol.

GREAT FLOOD AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The whole of the country from the Merri Merri and Marthaguy Creek to the Macquarie has been more or less flooded through the late heavy rains. Considerable damage has been done to the various dams, most of which are completely destroyed. This loss following the late severe drought, is a heavy blow to many of the stockowners of the district. The loss of sheep is likewise very great. Mr. M'Lean is said to have suffered to the extent of 3800; five hundred were discovered dead in a hole near the yard, and another five hundred in a small scrub a little further on. Nearly 2000 wethers belonging to Mr. Sloden were swept through the shepherd leaving the yard gate open. There are various flying reports of persons being drowned; the only one which has been confirmed is that of Mr. Charles Fenwick, of Quombone, on the Merri Merri Creek, whose horse sank with him as he was attempting to cross a small back creek. Mr. Fenwick was in company with Mr. Sloden's men, who had 300 head of fat cattle in charge, on their way to Mudgee; the men falling short of provisions, Mr. Fenwick attempted to cross the creek for the purpose of procuring a supply, and in so doing met his death. A report has reached Mudgee that three lads in Mr. Sloden's employ have lost their lives. A stockman, known as Little Ikey, of Gragery, was providentially saved from drowning by Mr Paul Harford, who, seeing the man in deep water, and unable to extricate himself, plunged after and succeeded in saving him. Mr. M'Lean, who was on his way to the Merri Merri, got into deep water, where he was caught by a snag; a blackfellow, who was present, missing Mr. M'Lean, dived after him, and succeeded in bringing him to the surface. Mr. Flood has had a very narrow escape of his life; and one of his overseers, named Anderson, was taken out of the water for dead. At one of Mr. Cheetham's stations, a man was two days and nights in a tree, and was rescued by some blacks in a canoe of bark. The inhabitants generally are suffering greatly. Mr. Paul Harford and family had three feet six inches of water in their house. When our informant left, he understood that Mr. Nixon and wife were hemmed in on about half an acre of ground, the water still rising, which was then so high that they could neither escape nor obtain assistance of any kind. The whole of the country between the Merri Merri and the Macquarie was one sea of water, with scarcely a dry foot of ground. The traffic is stopped, and it is doubtful when the next mail will reach Mudgee.—*Western Post.*

HAYES' SPECIFIC FOR THE CURE OF SCAB.—The disastrous accounts which are being received from portions of the Northern districts respecting the spread of the scab, and the apprehension that if unchecked it will extend still more widely, attach great importance to the discovery of any means for the cure and eradication of the infection. Believing, from the testimonials of disinterested parties, that a certain remedy for the infection has been discovered—one which is available at a small cost, and with comparatively little trouble, we have pleasure in introducing it to public notice. The remedy to which we refer is "Hayes' Patent Concentrated Specific for the Prevention and Cure of Scab in Sheep." The specific was, after a series of experiments, discovered by Mr. Patrick Hayes, of Footscray, near Melbourne; and its efficacy was very successfully tested upon a small flock of sheep in the worst condition of disease that could be obtained, at the Experimental Farm of the Board of Agriculture of Victoria; the sheep, which before could scarcely stand, being restored to complete health. The remedy has been very favourably reported on by the Melbourne Press, and also by a number of persons who are engaged in sheep farming, and who have testified to its having effected the recovery of sheep in a very bad state of disease. The process of applying the remedy is to dip the infected sheep in a dilution of the specific, the solution to be strong or weak according to the character of the infection. One hogshead of the specific, containing between fifty and sixty gallons, is to be dissolved in two thousand gallons of hot water; and the sheep are to pass through this solution at a temperature of about a hundred degrees. There is nothing whatever of a poisonous or injurious nature in the liquid; indeed, it is said to have a beneficial effect on the wool. On this account, it is altogether preferable to the remedies for scab at present in use; as it is well known that the preparations of sulphur and arsenic are detrimental to the wool. As a natural consequence, the new specific has met with some opposition on the part of those interested in the use of the old remedies. The cheapness of Hayes' specific is also an important recommendation: it is sold at five shillings per gallon, and it is estimated that half a gallon of the solution, costing about three half-pence, would be sufficient for each sheep. Mr. Hayes, who is the manufacturer as well as the inventor of the specific, has recently arrived in Sydney, and has brought his invention under the notice of the Secretary for Lands. Mr. Robertson informed Mr. Hayes that, as the law now stood, no scab inspector would condemn sheep that had been dressed by the specific or by any other well-known remedy. Patents have been obtained for the preparation in Victoria, and also in this colony, for fourteen years; and it is not improbable that a manufactory of the specific may be established in Sydney. Mr. Hayes has stated his willingness to test his remedy publicly in Sydney, before gentlemen interested in the breeding of sheep, and is very sanguine with regard to the tests proving successful. It is extremely desirable, now that the spread of the scab is assuming a very serious aspect, that Mr. Hayes' invention should be thoroughly tested, and, if proved to be efficacious, that it should be extensively used. We understand that Mr. R. Peel Raymond, of 19, Bridge-street, has been appointed the agent for the sale of Hayes' scab specific in New South Wales.

YOUNG MEN'S PRESBYTERIAN INSTITUTE.—The usual fortnightly meeting of the members of this society was held in the Free Church, Macquarie-street, yesterday evening. The attendance was numerous, numbering about forty persons; Dr. Bowman occupied the chair. Mr. Elphinston read an interesting essay on the character and writings of St. Paul, in which the principal incidents in the eventful life of the Apostle, and the excellences of his writings were brought prominently forward. Several of the members subsequently spoke briefly on the subject, and in a friendly spirit criticised the essay, and the essayist's manner of delivery. Thanks were awarded to Mr. Elphinston for his essay. The secretary announced that the subject of essay for the next meeting would be "Railways, their origin and advantages."

THE PROPOSED VOLUNTEER ENCAMPMENT.—A rather good joke has issued from the Volunteer staff authorities in the shape of a "Brigade Order," having reference to the encampment which it was thought would have taken place during the Easter holidays. By this document it appears that the uncertain season of the year and the paucity of numbers who have sent in their names render it undesirable to form an encampment—so far so well. But, on the arrival of his Royal Highness Prince Alfred, if the Volunteers will muster in sufficient numbers, the encampment now unavoidably postponed in consequence of the (*probable*) inclemency of the weather, &c., &c., may take place. As the arrival of his Royal Highness Prince Alfred in Australia is extremely hypothetical, seeing that the date of departure of his Royal Highness from England has not yet been fixed, it is only fair to presume that the formation of a camp is put off *sine die*; but the best part of the joke is this—if Prince Alfred should visit Sydney, there will, doubtless, be a round of festivities to welcome him, and that is the time selected for taking the Volunteers into camp, and so depriving them of any participation in the gaiety. The concluding sentence of the order is also very funny,—the Inspecting Field Officer admits that the "proposed movement is calculated to benefit the Volunteer force," and "nothing could give him greater pleasure than to facilitate it by every means in his power," but, although his "yea" would satisfy the desire of his heart, he "regrets to disappoint those who are anxious for the encampment." The affair, therefore, is quashed by the issue of the following:—"Brigade Order.—Volunteer Brigade Office, Sydney, 24th March.—The Inspecting Field Officer does not deem it advisable to form an encampment of the Volunteers at Easter next, 1st, in consequence of the uncertain season of the year; and, 2ndly, the paucity of numbers (viz., only 412 bayonets) that have sent in their names to attend, intimating thereby that the days selected are unsuited to the majority of the Volunteer force. Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton, however, hopes that on the arrival in this colony of his Royal Highness Prince Alfred, the Volunteers will muster in sufficient numbers to warrant him recommending to the Government a few general holidays to enable the encampment now unavoidably postponed to take place. Colonel Hamilton regrets to disappoint those who are anxious for the encampment, but begs to assure them that nothing could give him greater pleasure than to facilitate by every means in his power every movement, like that proposed, calculated to benefit the Volunteer force."

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Mrs. Charles Poole, so long and favourably known to the public as a leading member of the histrionic profession, is to take a benefit at the Victoria this evening, when she will be patronised by several families of distinction, and no doubt by the great bulk of the play-going community. A powerful company will perform on the occasion. Mrs. Poole having secured the assistance of Madame Sara Flower, Mrs. Frederick Younge, Madame Flora Harris, Mrs. Crosby, Mrs. C. F. Everette, Miss Novello, Mr. G. H. Rogers, Mr. F. Younge, Mr. J. J. Welsh, and other professionals, all more or less known to the public. The entertainments comprise the sterling comedy of "She stoops to conquer," a concert, and the Irish drama of "Green Bushes."

THE CHRISTY MINSTRELS.—The performances yesterday evening at the School of Arts were patronised by the presence of Lady Young, Lord John and Lady Taylour, Miss Dalton, and Rear Admiral Popoff, and the officers of H. I. R. M. frigate Bogatyr. The hall was crowded to excess, and no money was taken at the doors until a quarter past eight, the time specified for retaining the reserved seats. Notwithstanding the crush, the excellent arrangements of Mr. Wilton, the secretary, prevented any confusion, while the comfort of the audience is ensured when seated—indeed this feature adds very materially to the pleasure of the entertainment. The programme was, as usual, received with alternate bursts of applause and laughter, both culminating on the burlesque.

THE CONDEMNED ESCORT ROBBERS.

YESTERDAY, at one o'clock, his Excellency the Governor was waited upon by deputations of influential gentlemen, with petitions on behalf of John Bow and Henry Manns, lately convicted and sentenced to death for the Escort robbery. The deputations consisted of the following gentlemen:—The Hon. J. H. Plunkett, M.L.C., the Hon. J. Campbell, M.L.C., Mr. Francis Oakes, Mr. Martin, M.L.A., Mr. Lucas, M.L.A., Mr. F. Lee, and the Rev. W. Allworth.

The deputations having been introduced to his Excellency,

Mr. CAMPBELL presented a petition in favour of mercy being extended to Bow and Manns, signed by 14,071 inhabitants of Sydney, and informed his Excellency that the whole of that number of signatures had been obtained within sixteen hours. The petition was as follows:—"We, the undersigned, humbly pray that your Excellency will be graciously pleased to exercise the Royal prerogative of mercy in the case of John Bow and Henry Manns, lying under sentence of death in Darlinghurst gaol."

Mr. MARTIN presented a petition similarly worded, signed by 380 inhabitants of Parramatta, and stated that it had been got up within an hour.

Mr. LUCAS presented three petitions in favour of a reprieve to Manns:—from his (Mr. Lucas's) own family, from the chairman and municipality of Cook, and from the chairman and municipality of Camperdown. The petition in each case was as follows:—

To his Excellency the Right Honorable Sir John Young, Bart., Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of our colony of New South Wales, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c.

The humble Petition of the undersigned,

Sheweth—

That your petitioners humbly approach your Excellency, and with all due respect, desire to draw your attention to the following reasons why the life of Henry Manns should be spared:—

1. That the prisoners are young men who have passed their lives in the interior, away from all moral and religious influences.

2. That hitherto they have borne the character of honest and industrious persons, this being the first crime with which they have been charged, and into which they may have been drawn (as Charters the approver has sworn he was) from fear of the notorious ruffian Gardiner, or by force of other such circumstances.

3. That for many years previous to the 13th instant, no person has suffered the extreme penalty of the law for any crime which has not resulted in death.

4. That the majesty of the law will be sufficiently upheld by penal servitude for life.

5. That your Excellency having been pleased to spare the life of John Bow, who was equally guilty with Manns, your petitioners believe the prerogative of mercy ought to be extended to the latter.

Your petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that your Excellency may be pleased to extend the prerogative of mercy, of which, as her Majesty's representative, you are the sole custodian, and spare the lives of those misguided, unfortunate, and unhappy young men.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Mr. PLUNKETT said that it was a very unusual thing for him to connect himself with a movement of this kind. He had never interfered with the execution of the law since he held office, and he never did so then except in an official way. Having for many years assisted in the administration of the law in this colony, he felt it a duty to himself to make known the strong opinions that he held with regard to the questions that had arisen out of the late trial. He did not urge it upon his Excellency to exercise the prerogative of mercy because of its being the law, that the evidence of an accomplice must in all cases be corroborated by evidence of the identity of the individual. He denied that such was the law, whatever individual judges might have laid down in particular cases. He had been influenced to desire mercy for the prisoners, on account of two points that arose out of the peculiar circumstances of this case, and which had been very ably put forward in a letter written by Mr. Martin, and lately published in one of the papers. One of these points was—that the first trial took place without a verdict, owing, as clearly appeared, to the want of sufficient evidence on the part of the Crown, in addition to which, the too hasty discharge of the jury prevented the acquittal of the prisoners on the capital charge. The jury did not in the first instance return a verdict, in consequence of the want of proof. The looseness with which the case was got up created an embarrassment that was very natural in the minds of the jury. Had he been on the jury he would have been obliged to acquit the prisoners on the capital part of the charge. The jury, too, were not kept without meat or drink as the old law required, but they were allowed refreshments and airing, which must have reduced the time of deliberation to much less than sixteen hours. He did not know of any precedent for such a proceeding. He thought if the jury had not been so precipitately discharged the prisoners might have been acquitted upon the capital part of the charge. He knew how strictly the law of the land in this matter had been acted upon in the early days of the colony. He recollected a case that was tried many years ago in Ireland before Baron Smith, in which the jury were in deliberation for three days; at the end of the Assizes they were, according to the old law, carted away for a distance of twenty-five miles to the borders of the county, not being discharged until they arrived there, so strict was the law at that time. And there had been no legislation to alter that law up to the present time; but the practice had grown up of vesting in the discretion of the Judge the power of discharging the juries in cases of clear necessity,—where, after they had deliberated for a long time, he was thoroughly satisfied that there was no hope of their coming to an agreement. He thought that the discharge of the jury in the recent case was precipitate, and that no case of necessity had been made out. The prisoners were thereby deprived of that fair chance of acquittal which the spirit of the law gave them. Indeed, he thought that a very great mistake had been made. It was in the power of his Excellency in such cases as the present to exercise the prerogative of mercy—a power which was untrammelled, unfettered, even by the Executive Council; and he would submit that if there ever was a case in which that prerogative might properly be exercised, it was that on behalf of which his Excellency was now petitioned.

His EXCELLENCY remarked that much of what Mr. Plunkett had urged, applied only to one of the prisoners, as Bow only and not Manns was tried at the first trial.

Mr. MARTIN observed that Mr. Plunkett seemed to be under a wrong impression as to what had taken place at the first trial. The jury were allowed food and airing during the trial, but after the summing up they were confined in the Court, and not permitted to leave it till the Judge discharged them.

Mr. LUCAS said he had taken the deepest interest from the very first in the fate of the condemned men. He with several others had got up a petition in their behalf, which was only presented to the public on Monday evening, and had since been signed by upwards of fourteen thousand persons. And to show his Excellency the general feeling that existed in favour of reprieving the men, he might mention that the bulk of the signatures were obtained in about sixteen hours, and that no undue means were taken to obtain them. If his Excellency would look through the petition, he would see that the signatures represented a large amount of the intelligence of the city. In the part of the city that he canvassed he had at first obtained the signatures of 2300 persons; but when it was known that Bow's life was spared he had obtained 5100 signatures. The feeling was, that both men were equally guilty, and that as one had been reprieved, mercy ought to be extended to the other. To show how almost universal the feeling was, he had only met with nine persons who refused to sign the petition.

Mr. LEE begged permission to call his Excellency's attention to some of the antecedents of the prisoner Manns, and though he admitted that these afforded no extenuation of the crime, they might, he thought, be taken into account in considering whether he should not be recommended to mercy. He found from enquiries that he had made, and on which he could fully rely, that the parents of Manns had been twenty-five years in the colony, and that they had resided at Campbelltown twenty years; that they were highly respectable settlers, and bore irreproachable characters, having brought up eight children, five of whom were now at home with them. The prisoner Henry Manns left his home four years since, and was for two years a stockman with Mr. M'Kinsh, during which time he amassed sufficient money to buy a team, and then became a carrier; and until he committed the offence for which he had been sentenced, his character was irreproachable. It should further be mentioned that he was only twenty-three years of age; and it was stated on reliable authority that until a few hours before the Escort robbery he had no intention of committing any offence, but that he had, while under the influence of drink, been seduced by Charters, and although a participator in the crime was almost unconscious of what he was doing. He (Mr. Lee) need not picture to his Excellency the anguish that Manns' mother was in at this moment, waiting in suspense to hear of his Excellency's reply to these petitions. The father, too, was lying on a bed of sickness brought on by the crime of the son.

Mr. LUCAS desired further to mention that he had received a letter from a storekeeper at Burrangong, who had employed Manns as a carrier; it stated that although carriers generally drew off spirits from their loadings, not the slightest deficiency had ever been found in any of Manns' loadings, and that the writer was much astonished to hear of Manns being connected with the Escort robbery, as he had always had the greatest confidence in him.

His EXCELLENCY (who appeared considerably affected) then read the following reply to the petitions:—

"Gentlemen,—I need scarcely assure you that I have given the subject of your petitions the most careful and anxious consideration, and that I deeply feel the heavy responsibility of the occasion.

"You are aware that I have already extended the Royal Prerogative of mercy in favour of the prisoner John Bow. There are marked distinctions between his case and that of the other prisoner Henry Manns—distinctions which I think cannot fail to be recognised.

"It is with pain, therefore, that I have to inform you that I have arrived at the conclusion that the case of the prisoner Henry Manns is not one which would justify me in exercising the Royal Prerogative in his favour on my own individual responsibility.

"Your petitions shall, however, be duly laid before the Executive Council, which is summoned to meet this afternoon."

The deputation thereupon withdrew.

Previous to the above interview, Mr. A. S. Hamilton waited upon his Excellency, and presented the petition on behalf of the prisoners which was published in our issue of yesterday. His Excellency, on receiving the petition, informed Mr. Hamilton that the matter would be brought before the Executive Council, at their meeting in the afternoon.

THE SCAB DISEASE.

A MEETING of stockowners and others interested in preventing the spread of the disease known as Scab, which has recently made its appearance amongst the sheep in the Liverpool Plains District, was held yesterday afternoon at Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, for the purpose of deliberating as to the most advisable course to be taken in order to check the disorder. There were about thirty gentlemen present, and the business was principally of a conversational nature—the immediate object of the promoters being to obtain the advantage of practical men's experience as to the steps which ought to be taken. The chair was taken by Mr. T. S. Mort.

The CHAIRMAN, after stating that the meeting was called at the instance of himself and one or two other gentlemen, went on to say that the subject was one that interested every colonist; in fact, its importance could not be overrated, for though the disease was now only at the first blush, there was no telling where it might end if active steps were not taken. The great object in calling the meeting together was that they might deliberate as to what should be done by the stockholders and by the Government, especially in relation to the operation of the Scab Act. If the Act were enforced, the wholesale slaughter of flocks would be the result, and this it seemed to him (Mr. Mort) was not at all desirable. It was generally understood that the disease was curable, and such being the case, it was a positive loss to the colony that such wholesale destruction should ensue. It was virtually killing the goose that laid the golden eggs; for the squatting interest affected all other interests, and a loss to the squatters must be loss to the colony generally.

Mr. EAGAR, M.L.A., explained that, in company with some Northern squatters who were anxious to prevent the spread of the disease, he had waited upon the Minister for Lands to ascertain what steps the Government were disposed to take in the matter. Mr. Robertson made several statements in the course of the interview, but it did not seem to him (Mr. Eagar) that what the Government proposed would be sufficient to meet the difficulty. The course which they contemplated had been pretty fully set forth in an article in the *Empire* of Tuesday. In point of fact the Government proposed to sanction an invasion of the law, assuming that in the interval between the service of the summons by the Scab Inspector and the adjudication by the Bench, the sheep may be dipped, so that the Inspector would not be able to say that the sheep were suffering from the disease. Mr. Robertson appeared to think that in the interval alluded to the owner would be able to get up medicines from Sydney, and have his sheep dressed before the day of hearing; but in some parts of the colony that had been visited by floods, he (Mr. Eagar) feared this would not be possible. That the disease was curable he fully believed, and he thought in such a case that it was a great mistake to destroy whole flocks in the manner required by the existing Act. His (Mr. Eagar's) own idea was, that the Government should declare infected districts under quarantine, and that they should take bonds from the owners of scabbed sheep, that for a period of three or six months, the same should not be allowed to travel—the owner meanwhile applying curative remedies. This course would afford a guarantee against the extension of the disease, and at the same time enable the owners to cure their sheep. To do this, it would be necessary to suspend the existing Act, for under the second clause it was made compulsory that the owner should destroy the sheep of his own motion, under a heavy penalty. He confessed that he did not approve of the Act, and had he been a member when the matter was before Parliament he should certainly have offered his strongest opposition to the passing of such a measure, for he held that the property of no subject should be destroyed unless full and adequate compensation were provided. The question, as the case now stood was, whether flocks labouring under a curable disease were to be destroyed wholesale, according to the Act, or whether they should not endeavour to take some course that would obviate this immense sacrifice of national property? Their great object should be to confine the disease to the districts where it had appeared, and so prevent its getting into the north-western country. The matter was one of vast importance—so much so, indeed, that the Government would be justified in calling Parliament together specially to deal with it, if necessary. He hoped their deliberations would result in some practical suggestions, and he might mention that Mr. Robertson had expressed his willingness to meet any deputation that might be appointed by the meeting at three o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. H. GORDON regretted that on an occasion like this there should be a difference of opinion. But he could not help differing from the views expressed, for the experience of the last twenty-five years proved that no mode of treatment which confined the infected sheep to their runs, was ever successful. The attempt to cure scab had invariably proved a failure; the wisest course was to destroy the animals at once. It was the only safe means of eradication, and he for one could see no good reason why the Act should not be enforced.

Mr. A. MORRIS differed from the view taken by Mr. Gordon. He believed the disease could be cured, and that the recommendations which had been made were worthy of consideration. It should be remembered that the country was now differently situated than when the Scab Act was passed. At that time sheep were not worth more than 5s. or 6s. a head, and the compensation for scabbed animals was consequently adequate. It was very different, however, now, and 4s. a head was nothing like compensation to a man who might be able to cure his sheep. For the breaking-out of the disease he (Mr. Morris) could not help thinking the Government were mainly responsible, because, in the absence of proper inspection, sheep had been conveyed here by colliers and steamers, which being sold to the butchers were run out with others to fatten, and hence the re-appearance of the disease. His view was that there should be, if possible, a suspension of the Act in the infected districts, and such provision made as should compel the owners to apply the best known curative measures, and infected sheep should not be allowed to travel. From his own experience he knew that a dressing of sulphur was effectual as a disinfectant; and there were other remedies also that had proved effectual. A deputation, he thought, ought to wait on the Government, and induce them to take some steps with this end in view, and so prevent the waste of property that was threatened.

In answer to Mr. MORRIS, Mr. EAGAR said he thought the Government might effect what was desired by a proclamation, coming afterwards to Parliament for an indemnification.

Mr. HOLT remarked that a proclamation could not be made which was contrary to law?

Mr. MORT said, in that case, it resolved itself into this, that the matter was of such vital importance that the Government would be justified in at once convening Parliament to deal with it. He (Mr. Mort) might say that he was wholly disinterested in the matter, for he had no interest in any sheep whatever that were affected so far as he knew. It was on general grounds that he moved in the matter. Some steps, he thought, should be taken, for he was informed by the Messrs. Hill that nearly every goat in Sydney was infected with the disease. These animals had contracted it by mixing in the parks and paddocks with diseased sheep, and so had been made a means of spreading it. This was another phase of the matter that merited serious consideration.

Mr. GORDON observed that the fencing of nearly all the sale yards was infected.

Mr. OGILVIE had been interested in sheep for about twenty-five years, and he could state as the result of his own experience, that the disease was curable if proper remedies were applied. If a sheepowner knew that if his sheep were not cured in a period of three or six months they would have to be destroyed, it would act as a stimulus, and he would take steps to have the disease eradicated. In his (Mr. Ogilvie's) own case, he had found a mixture prepared of tobacco, corrosive sublimate, and turpentine, efficacious as a cure,—care being taken that in dressing, the head of the animal was not immersed in the liquid. One dressing of this preparation had invariably proved successful.

Mr. GORDON doubted whether it was possible to cure the disease on full stocked runs, for it was necessary, he presumed, that, after dressing the diseased sheep, they should be put on to clean ground. He felt sure the attempt to cure would end in failure, and that the only real remedy was the immediate destruction of the infected animals.

Mr. E. HICKEY thought the recommendation of Mr. Eagar a very good one if it could be carried out. He did not, however, think that any squatter was of opinion that the disease could be cured on a full run. There was this one fact, which he thought should be convincing—that in Victoria, where they had depended on curative measures, they had never been able to get rid of the disease; whereas we killed it out at once, and it had been unknown in New South Wales for a period of ten years, when it is re-introduced from the sister colony. It was far better to look the evil in the face, and deal promptly with it, as the result of our past experience dictated. The disease had not yet extended much, and by destroying the diseased animals, the squatter would be in a better position than he otherwise could, because producing a clean bill for the remainder of his flocks would enable him to procure assistance from the banks, which would not be given where curative measure were being had recourse to. The compensation fixed by the Act was too small, but let the Government increase it, and obtain an indemnity from Parliament for so doing. The meeting might depend upon it that the curing would prove an endless job, just as it had proved in the case of the sister colony.

Mr. C. BUCKNELL said that to adopt the course recommended by Mr. Eagar would be tantamount to ignoring the results of their own experience. He did not believe curative measures would ever succeed.

Mr. MORRIS remarked that until recently there had never been a stringent Act in Victoria, where the disease had been suffered to spread through negligence during the period of the gold excitement. In South Australia they had succeeded in eradicating the disease by curative means, and he (Mr. Morris) disagreed from the proposition that sheep cannot be cured on the run. In his own experience he knew the reverse to be the case; for his own family, as he had said before, cured 7000, none of which were afterwards affected.

Mr. BREWSTER said, that since 1839 to the present time, the scab had been known in Victoria. The curative remedies had never succeeded, and in the present state of the runs here they would turn out equally useless. The best plan would be to destroy the infected animals; to dip the others as a preventive, and to prevent all sheep travelling through infected districts. And in regard to sheep brought coastwise in steamers and vessels these should not be sent to the interior at all, but fattened and disposed of in the coast districts. With respect to the compensation he admitted the sum was not adequate, and that the amount ought to be increased by the Government.

Mr. WALKER believed the disease was curable, but only in cases where there are facilities for shifting the sheep to new ground after the dressing.

Mr. EDWARD HILL believed that on closely packed runs it would not be possible to cure, though in other cases, there could be no doubt curative remedies would be successful, as they had been at New Zealand. With regard to the goats, it was only within the last few days that his brother, Mr. Richard Hill, discovered that these animals were affected. They had, no doubt, contracted the infection by mixing with diseased sheep in Hyde Park or some of the enclosures about the city, and there was no doubt they would be a means of spreading it further.

Captain TOWNS submitted that kerosene oil would be found a perfect cure. He had tried an experiment on a dog terribly afflicted with the mange (laughter), and the result was wonderful. The poor creature was completely restored. If any gentleman would get him ten or a dozen scabby sheep (laughter), if he didn't cure them with kerosene oil it would be a pity. (Renewed laughter.) Let the experiment be fairly made; and he would back kerosene oil against Mr. Hayes' specific, or any other remedy they chose to try. And he would be happy to present any gentleman with a case of the oil who would undertake to try the thing fairly. He believed firmly in it as a cure, and as to the goats if any gentlemen brought him a scabby goat he'd undertake to eradicate the disease with his remedy of kerosene oil. The matter was one of vast importance to the country, and it was well that they should meet and devise some means of obviating the waste and destruction of property that must ensue if the Act be enforced.

Mr. HAYES (the inventor of Hayes' specific) at the request of Mr. Mort, made a statement of his experience in the treatment of the disease at Victoria, at the same time mentioning the names of many gentlemen there who had tested his remedy successfully. He also described the process of manufacture, and the mode of dipping the sheep. He denied the accuracy of a telegram that appeared in one of the Sydney journals, to the effect that in one case a stockholder had lost a large portion of his flock by the specific, explaining that only thirty-five were lost, and this not by the specific, but by drowning. The specific would cost about 1½d. per gallon to the sheep owner—one hogshead of the preparation making 2800 gallons of the wash liquid. It was perfectly harmless to the animals, and had the effect of cleansing and improving the wool. In a few days he hoped to be in receipt of some satisfactory certificates from Melbourne as to its curative effect, and so convinced was he of its virtues, that he should be prepared to have it tested in the most ample manner for the satisfaction of all interested.

After some further conversation, Captain TOWNS moved the following resolution:—

That a committee of six gentlemen be now appointed to consider the best mode of dealing with the threatened spread of scab throughout the flocks of the colony, and that the gentlemen so appointed form a deputation to wait upon the Hon. the Minister of Lands to-morrow at three p.m., to recommend the suspension of the stringent clauses of the Scab Act, pending the trial of curative measures; and, if necessary, to memorialise his Excellency the Governor to call Parliament together to deal with the emergency.

Mr. E. HILL seconded the motion.

Mr. GORDON proposed an amendment, as follows:—

That the operation of the present Scab Act is best calculated to prevent the spread of the disease, and, under present circumstances, the only means of eradicating it.

On the question being put from the chair, the amendment was negatived by 21 to 5.

Mr. KING moved—

That the following gentlemen form the committee and deputation, namely:—T. S. Mort, Esq.; Robert Towns, Esq.; George Rouse, Esq.; Augustus Morris, Esq.; Edward Ogilvie, Esq.; G. Eagar, Esq.

Mr. E. CHAPMAN seconded, and the resolution was put and passed.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Mort, for presiding, brought the meeting to a close—it being understood that the deputation would see Mr. Robertson in the course of this (Thursday) afternoon.

SCAB IN SHEEP.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—It is lamentable to read of the number of sheep condemned and already destroyed under the Scab Act, whilst they may be cured, and further infection prevented by one dipping in a decoction of tobacco and sulphur.

In most instances, arsenic has *failed* to cure the scab, or prevent the spread of this disease, whilst it has destroyed thousands of fine sheep, and spoiled the wool of those that survived.

Simple arrangements can be made for dipping six or eight thousand or a greater number per day, and it will give me pleasure to describe the process and give any further information on the subject.

Your obedient servant,

PASTOR.

Pyrmont, 24th March.

THE SCAB DISEASE.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—I have read a letter from Mr. A. Morris, and another from Mr. Andrew Loder. The former recommends the suspension of the Scab Law, that squatters may have an opportunity of *curing* their sheep in place of slaughter; the latter, something very like it in intention.

Now, Sir, I regard the positive cure of diseased sheep on the present closely packed runs of this colony as an impossibility, and to which every squatter who understands the management of sheep will give his assent. Look, for example, at the Port Phillip country. They have been trying during the past ten or fifteen years to accomplish this end, and where are they now? Why, where they began. About the same time the New South Wales squatter went to work under the present Scab Act, and what has been our condition? Why, for the last ten years this disease has not been known amongst us till this present calamity overtook us.

Let the present law take its course, it is the only means of restoring confidence. Every squatter, if he will reflect on it, must see this: and as a mere matter of political economy it will prove itself in the end the safest and most advantageous to his interest. A man with scab on his run, and always attempting to cure it, can only deal with the public as holding diseased sheep. Whereas a man, having sacrificed one-fourth of his sheep, and then obtains a clean bill of health from the scab inspector, can always go to the banks or the merchant with the other three-fourths of his flocks in a sound state. The sheep then left will represent the intrinsic value, while in a diseased or partially diseased state they will only represent 4s. a head.

I am, yours, &c.,

ECONOMIST.

PISCICULTURE.—DANUBE SALMON.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Mr. W. S. Macleay admits a mistake to exist, and forthwith proceeds *in his own way* to point out where "Mr. Black has mistaken the matter." (Never for a moment does he conceive himself liable to err on a question on fish.) In doing so he admits, against his former opinion, backed although it was by MM. Cuvier, &c., that the Danubian salmon, or Salmo hucho of Cuvier, does not visit the salt water; at the same time, although he does not state distinctly that the Salmo salar of Linnæus inhabits the Danube, yet he insinuates as much. which is as far from the truth as that the grayling, Thymallus vulgaris of Cuvier, is found in Scotland as large as the Salmo hucho of the Danube. The Salmo salar, or *the salmon proper, does not* inhabit the Danube, Dnieper, Volga, nor any of the rivers running from either Europe or Asia into the Black Sea, or into the Caspian. He then, no doubt, from a feeling of annoyance, by being called upon to defend his former opinion, proceeds to abuse the poor hucho, saying that its flesh is coarse, and no better than the flesh of the *Scotch* grayling, and recommends that I should prevail upon our Government to import ova of the said Scotch grayling, which grows as large as the hucho, and may be obtained cheaper.

Now, Sir, respecting Mr. W. S. Macleay's opinion on the salmon referred to, and the advice with which he favours me, your readers, judging from whom it emanates, may fancy that it is seriously meant;—no such thing; it is merely Mr. W. S. Macleay's way of perpetrating a joke. In truth, his forte is not joking in the usual manner; he, therefore, adopts a scientific method, peculiarly his own, of which his last letter is an excellent specimen.

Mr. W. S. Macleay must know—that is, if he is advancing with the age—that neither in the former nor in the latter work on fishes by MM. Cuvier and his colleague is a correct account given of the *habits* of either of the members of the salmon tribe spoken of;—for instance, Cuvier says, "the Salmo salar comes from the Arctic seas to the coast of Europe." However, with respect to information on the said fishes, in a commercial point of view, I take the opinion of the *Cornhill Magazine* in preference to the "Histoire Naturelle des Poissons," which, indeed, does not pretend to enter upon that subject; but if I require an *anatomical description* I take it from Cuvier's great work, believing it anything but obsolete; nor will it be, I apprehend, until Darwin's "free selection" renders a fresh anatomical description necessary. I will, however, give Mr. W. S. Macleay a very correct idea of what, in my opinion, is obsolete, viz., many of the *queer notions* of Lamarck, and of his *disciples*.

I think if Mr. W. S. Macleay will refer to Yarrel, on British Fishes, he will find a description of the grayling that will alter his opinion. It is very clear that he never had the luck to breakfast on a "dove" grayling. I strongly suspect that had a grayling, or a Danubian salmon, been procurable the other day, notwithstanding the strong abhorrence expressed by the Honorable John of fishes generally, and their advocates particularly, it would have made a conspicuous figure at the Cabinet dinner. Moreover, I fancy it would rather astonish an ardent disciple of old Izaac Walton, to be told of grayling of 200lbs. weight. And Mr. W. S. Macleay being something of a Scotchman, from the name, ought to know better than claim the grayling for a countryman—unless, indeed, it be on the principle of the old Scottish historians claiming Pharoah's daughter as the progenitor of their monarchs, and that large rough block of Peterhead granite, formerly at Scone, now in Westminster Abbey, on which it was alleged her degenerate descendants were crowned, as an ornament she brought over in her side-pocket.

I am very glad to hear, *although it is the third time*, that Mr. W. S. Macleay intends to trouble you no more on the subject of salmon or Mr. Black.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

ALEXANDER BLACK.

March 25th.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MESSRS. RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, the well-known Runs on the Yuleba Creek, Maranoa district, called Dingham Station, comprising four blocks, viz., Yuleba, Tengin, Upper Tengin, and Centrebit, together with 13,560 Sheep, Stores, &c.

MR. T. W. BOWDEN.—At his Rooms, at 10 o'clock, eight small Houses on the South Head Road, opposite the Sacred Heart Church; House in Crown-street, with small Cottage at rear, situate between Stanley and Liverpool streets; and two small Cottages in Church-street, Pyrmont.

MESSRS. BURT AND CO.—At the Camperdown Sale Yards, at 2 o'clock, Horses fit for any sort of harness work.

MESSRS. W. DEAN AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, the balance of cargo of Sugar ex Casti, from Bourbon, Tea, Oilmen's Stores, Groceries, and Provisions; on Macnamara's Wharf, at half-past 2 o'clock, Baltic Deals, Flooring, Weatherboards, &c.

MESSRS. L. E. THRELKELD AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Kerosene Lamps, Blasting Powder, Holloware, Tinware, Wrought Nails, White Lead, &c.

MESSRS. CHATTO AND HUGHES.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Stout, Kerosene Oil, Soda Crystals, Tin Plates, Oilmen's Stores, Paperhangings, Fancy Clay Pipes, &c.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, general Drapery, Haberdashery, Ready-made Clothing, Fancy Goods, &c.

MESSRS. PAYTEN AND DAY.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, China, Glass, Earthen, Basket, and Toy Ware.

MESSRS. ALEXANDER MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Watches, stored Boxes, Firearms, &c.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Canvas, Woolpacks, Twine, Rope, &c.

MR. THOMAS DAWSON.—At the Railway Auction Mart, at 10 o'clock, Milch, Springing and Dry Cows, Durham Bull, Lambs, Pigs, Calves, &c.; at 2 o'clock, Hay, Hides, Garden and Dairy Produce, Horses, Vehicles, &c.

MR. S. WOOLLER.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carts, Gigs, Drays, &c.

MR. C. MARTYN.—At the Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Gigs, Spring-carts, Drays, Trucks, Harness, &c.

MR. O. B. EBSWORTH.—At his Produce Stores, at half-past 10 o'clock, Wool, Tallow, Sheepskins, Hides, &c.

MESSRS. MORT AND CO.—At their Stores, Circular Quay, at 11 o'clock, Wool, Tallow, Hides, Sheepskins, Bones, Hair, &c.

MESSRS. PITT AND SULLIVAN.—At Mr. John Fullagar's Yards, at 11 o'clock, Fat Cattle.

MR. W. FULLAGAR.—At his Yards, at 11 o'clock, Fat Cattle.

THE ESCORT ROBBERS.

(From the Lachlan Observer, March 21.)

THE subject which takes precedence of all others in these districts is, beyond question, the insecurity of life and property, and the means by which the existence and possessions of her Majesty's liege subjects in New South Wales can be rendered more secure from the depredations of the criminal and the vile. The evidence given by Charters and Richards, in the course of the trial of the Escort robbers, betrayed a deplorable state of things in a part of the country which lies contiguous to these diggings, and proved the astounding possibility of a band of lawless freebooters holding possession, as it were, of a neighbourhood within an easy day's journey of a populous community, possessed, moreover, of the ordinary means and appliances for the enforcement of the law. How they have made use of their opportunities the trial itself, and its accompanying circumstances, afford ample evidence and demonstrate the necessity of prompt and vigorous measures for the apprehension and punishment of the remainder of the gang, more especially of its chieftain, and the thorough expurgation of the Wedden Mountains of the villainy which has been bred and fostered there, and still continues to hold the surrounding country in terror and alarm.

With the result of the trial, as a whole, whatever may be thought of the lucky escapes, the public has every reason to be satisfied. The prisoners possessed every advantage which the constitution of our courts allows to persons accused of crime, and were defended by able counsel—one who habitually pushes to the utmost his privileges as a pleader. The evidence of Charters, although an accomplice, was both consistent and probable, and whilst, in one or two important particulars, at variance with that of Richards, it so clearly pointed to the final issue, and was so accordant with the history of the transactions which wound up with the Escort robbery, that disbelief was impossible. The guilt of the whole was, furthermore, rendered more probable by the confession of the prisoner Manns, who, at the former trial, had superadded perjury to the crime of which he stood accused, by swearing to an affidavit, applying for a postponement of his trial on the ground that if time were allowed he could produce witnesses to prove that he was not the person arrested when the gold was found, and who was subsequently rescued. He made no reference, however, to the other prisoners, by way of exculpation—a course which he would, doubtless, have pursued, had they been innocent of the charge preferred against them. The jury did what irresistible conviction compelled them to do, found the prisoners guilty, and, after a forcible and impressive address, his Honor, the Chief Justice, passed sentence of death in the usual form, observing, at the conclusion, that he could not hold out, nor could they scarcely expect, the exercise of mercy at the hands of the Executive.

Thus far all is well, but whilst anything like exultation would be unbecoming and unchristian, we cannot but rejoice that the law has, in some measure, been vindicated, and public justice satisfied. To what extent the execution of the unhappy criminals may operate as a deterrent remains yet to be seen; for this is the great end and object of all punishment. As yet, no fruits are visible. Within a few days of the passing of the sentence a diabolical attempt upon the gold escort was made at Hartley, accompanied by all the ferocity, heartlessness, and bloodthirstiness of the former attack, but fortunately unsuccessful. True, execution of the culprits in the former case had not actually taken place, and the example wanted the finishing stroke to render it effectual. But the recurrence of a murderous attack, with intention to rob the escort, whilst those who were concerned in the former one were lying under sentence of death, proves how deeply the moral cancer has eaten into our social system, and how desperately and hopelessly steeped in crime, are a considerable number of the dwellers in these districts. Had impunity continued much longer—had there been no cases of capture and conviction, the consequences would have been calamitous indeed. Late experience has proved that crime, like custom, is, to a considerable extent, governed by fashion. For a season, murder by poisoning was the rage; another epoch was criminally signalised by wholesale swindling and breaches of trust upon a grand scale; garotting followed next; and, with us, the fashionable crime of the day is highway robbery, accompanied by violence. The circumstances of our district are favourable to the commission of offences of this character, and, if successfully committed, and with impunity, complete disorganisation would supervene. Here would commence the thieves' harvest. Ruffianism would flourish unabashed. Our highways, infested with banditti, would become too dangerous for travelling, except under escort. It is clear that we have in our midst a large proportion of human material which is only coerced into honesty by its fears, and would prefer a course of robbery and plunder, if it could be pursued in anything like safety. An efficient police officered by intelligent and energetic men, and well versed in the geography of the country, is the one thing needful, and without this provision there is no hope, unless in vigilance committees, or some such supplements to our present legal machinery, for the detection and punishment of crime. We are no advocates for any such un-English combinations, even for purposes of defence and security, feeling assured that the law of the country is abundantly competent to deal with its crime if properly and energetically enforced. But there must be no leaning towards that sickly sentimentality which of late years has crept to the surface of society. The almost universality of crime in these districts demands prompt and decisive correction, and we trust the Executive will display an unflinching determination to punish severely those offenders who may fall into their hands. The rampant villainy which pervades the colony is aided and abetted by the false sympathy of those miserable imbeciles who would cheat the gallows of its due.

The petition got up for the reprieve of Manns and Bow, who are condemned to death for the part they took in the Escort robbery at the Eugowra Creek, is regarded here with a strong feeling of contempt and condemnation. No outrage, it appears, is too horrible—even shooting at peaceable men in the performance of a public duty, in cool blood, for the mere purpose of obtaining booty,—to shut the criminal out from that diseased sympathy which sinks the crime in the regard for its author. It is to be hoped that the Executive will turn a deaf ear to the appeal and steadfastly do its duty. When these miscreants were at large, their sympathies began and ended in themselves. They spared neither life nor limb if it stood in their way. The public require protection, and we trust that the Government will not refuse it by a display of weakness, which it would be a vile abuse of terms to designate mercy.

THE SHEEP EPIDEMIC IN ENGLAND.—SINGULAR DISCOVERY.—The following letter, by Dr. Charles Kidd, appears in the *Mark Lane Express*:—"The disease lately termed 'small-pox' in sheep is now found to be not small pox, nor to answer to the inoculation tests of that disease; it still is prevailing with considerable malignity, but from a secondary cause—simple infection. I am desirous of mentioning a very extraordinary discovery recently made in America. A disease termed measles (in this country almost entirely confined to children) has raged like a plague amongst the hundreds of thousands of sick and wounded of the army of the Potomac—measles exactly as we see it in children, but in a vast number of cases from a secondary cause, so to term it—simple infection—the disease once commenced going on spontaneously. Now comes the curious part of the matter. The disease in America, in the first instance, has been distinctly traced, and by a set of inductive reasonings (from which it is almost impossible to escape) proved to have arisen from clouds of microscopic dust or sporules arising from large quantities of rotten fermenting straw, that some wicked ('cute) contractor had supplied to fill the soldiers bed ticks. Wherever the measles has raged, there the rotten straw has been: where the measles has not been, the beds are of good straw, inferior cotton, feathers, &c. American medical journals at present abound with engravings of the measles sporules; they have been found in myriads in the lungs and skin of the soldiers who died of this disease. Now, everybody knows that many individuals are subject to measley skin and high fever if they go near hay-tossing in a field in harvest. Persons have been taken with this disease ('hay fever'), and others with most distressing hay asthma, in London, and they could not make it out till they found they had been passing a corn chandler's where new hay had been at the door. This microscopic pollen in one case, and spores of must or stale rotten straw in America, in the other (I shall not trouble you with the scientific synonymous words the length of my arm), are in fact, for some persons, searching as a brown London fog would be; and as to the fact of 'hay fever' there is no doubt at all. I do not believe sheep can take 'small-pox' at all, and certainly the present disease, as it is described, is more of the nature of some of the affections just referred to. I can quite imagine the poor things bedded or lying at first on straw; the new disease spreading then by infection, or as yeast spreads (hence we call these diseases zymotic). The hint may be useful at any rate to some of our farmers who do not trouble themselves much with zymotic or sporules; the sheep at present, too, seem to be killed by over-dosing."

PHRENOLOGY.—Mr. Hamilton will, this evening, in a lecture at the Australian Library, answer the question "What shall we do with our criminals?" With special reference to the recently condemned criminals.

MASTER'S OFFICE.—M'Coy v. Brenan, to settle conveyance; Brown v. Cattrich, to settle conveyance; Wentworth v. Gurner, adjourned examination; re Maister, a lunatic, minutes; Ashdown v. Fox, taxation; Taylor v. Hellyer, report.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Wednesday evening.

THE amount of Customs duties paid to-day is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	14	14	8
Gin	468	10	10
Liqueurs, cordials, or strong waters	6	1	11
Whisky	40	0	9
Rum	132	13	0
Perfumed spirits	6	10	6
All other spirits	144	11	0
Wine	23	15	0
Ale, porter, and beer (in bottle)	0	6	4
Tobacco and snuff	330	5	6
Cigars	59	17	0
Tea	341	18	0
Sugar—unrefined	19	14	5
Pilotage	18	14	8
Dues	2	5	0
Total	£1591	18	10

Messrs. Mort and Co. held a very important sale this day, of the Regentville Estate, near Penrith, comprising some of the finest alluvial lands in the colony. The sale being unreserved attracted a large attendance, and the result was that about 16 farms were sold, the river bank farms bringing from £14 5s. to £22 10s. per acre, the back lands bringing from £6 to £9 per acre. The amount of the sale was about £5000.

Mr. Henry Beit has sold the Toolburra, Pikedale, and Terrica runs, in the Darling Downs district, with 40,000 sheep, at 25s. per head; cattle, horses, land, &c., in all amounting to about £60,000; terms equal to cash. Mr. Donald Gunn, formerly of Monaro, is the purchaser.

The Northern Escort has arrived, with the following quantities of gold-dust. From Rocky River, 327 ozs. 1 dwt. 12 grs.; Nundle, 471 ozs. 14 dwts.; Scone, 48 ozs. 3 dwts. Total, 846 ozs. 18 dwts. 12 grs.

The German sheep, ex Sophie, bred by M. Stieger, Saxony, were offered by Messrs. Burt and Co. to-day. The highest offer for any of the rams was 50 guineas, which not being considered sufficient they were withdrawn for higher rates. The ewes were disposed of at 17 and 20 guineas each.

From a circular published by Messrs. Gooch and Cousens, wool warehouse-keepers, London, we are enabled to give the following figures respecting the importation of colonial and foreign wool into London, Liverpool, Hull, and other ports of Great Britain during the year 1862.

The quantity of wool exported from the Australian colonies during the year 1862 was 226,015 bales, against 208,833 bales in 1861, being an increase of 17,218 bales. The quantities exported are as follows:—Victoria, 87,155 bales; New South Wales and Queensland, 59,130 bales; South Australia, 34,020 bales. Tasmania, 16,862 bales; New Zealand, 26,658 bales, and Western Australia, 2290 bales.

From the Cape of Good Hope, the quantity exported was 66,841 bales, against 61,734 bales in 1861. Increase, 5107 bales.

The other principal countries from which wool was imported were as follows:—East India, 52,749; Germany, 29,238; Portugal, 11,482; Russia, 40,302; Spain, 1994; sundry countries, 139,047.

The total quantity of wool imported into Great Britain during the year 1862, was 567,668 bales against 504,162 bales in 1861. Increase, 63,506 bales.

In 1860, the quantity received was 480,576 bales; 1859, 430,846; and 1858, 400,781. So that the quantity, as compared with 1858—five years ago—has increased by 167,000 bales, or about 42 per cent. From the Australian colonies the increase is 63,413 bales, or 60 per cent.

It will be observed, from this table, that among the colonies, Victoria is the largest exporter of wool, Cape of Good Hope next, and then follow New South Wales and Queensland, East India, South Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Western Australia.

Messrs. W. Dean and Co. will hold to-morrow (this day), an extensive sale of Mauritius sugars and damaged teas ex Sabrina, &c.

From Heugh, Balfour, and Co.'s Manchester Price Current, we abstract the following Review of the Cotton Trade of that district for the year 1862.

Prices.—The year 1862 has been the most extraordinary one we have had to report upon in respect of prices, as in everything else connected with the cotton trade. It began with an established advance of nearly 70 per cent. on cotton, compared with its value a year further back, whilst at the same time, yarns had only risen about 23 per cent., and goods barely 12 per cent. The struggle was a hard one for spinners and manufacturers, and it went against them all through the year. The stoppage of all supply of cotton from America made it but too plain that the raw material would continue to advance, whilst over supply in the large Eastern markets, and a determination in all markets to exhaust stocks before consenting to pay the large advance demanded in Manchester, made it very unlikely that the manufactured articles would be saleable at anything like cost. Hopes of settlement in America prolong this struggle, because, owing to these hopes, cotton did not advance more than ½d. to 1d. per lb. during the first six months of the year. In July, however, the prospect of supply from America became so small, and the stock of cotton was run so low, that it took a sudden start, and by September middling Orleans had reached 29d. per lb. This was the end of the struggle. Prices of goods had also advanced considerably, in the same period, but not at all sufficiently to meet the enormous advance on cotton. Everywhere mills were rapidly closed, and production was run down to what was barely equal to one day's work a week. Even this failed to lead to much actual business. The high prices paid in August were chiefly by speculators, and the market dragged on in a languid state, at nominal prices, but gradually allowing even these to go lower, till, only in December, the beginning of actual demand made its appearance, and the market assumed its natural state. Both for Home consumption and for the continent of Europe, as well as for the Levant market, the prices we now quote have been freely paid to supply actual wants. The result of all is that 1862 has closed with prices showing the following relative positions of the raw material and the manufactured articles, and an unprecedented advance upon them all.

Grey shirtings, 39-40 inches 60-72 reeds, are about 67½ per cent. higher than on the 9th January, 1862.

Grey Printers, 26-36 inches, are about 67½ per cent. higher than on the 9th January, 1862.

Grey Long Cloths and T Cloths are about 55½ per cent. higher than on the 9th January, 1862.

Grey Domestics are about 59½ per cent. higher than on the 9th January, 1862.

Grey Jacconets, 12 x 12 to 16 x 15, 39-45 inches, are about 60½ per cent. higher than on the 9th January, 1862.

Mule Yarn, fair second quality, 40's-80's, are about 90½ per cent higher than on the 9th January, 1862.

Water Twist, fair second quality, 16's-24's, are about 88 per cent. higher than on the 9th January, 1862.

Cotton Middling Orleans are about 100 per cent. higher than on the 9th January, 1862.

Cotton Fair Broach are about 92½ per cent. higher than on the 9th January, 1862.

Stocks.—A year ago we stated that, excepting of yarns and some of the lighter makes of cloth, stocks were heavier than usual. This proved to be the case, and, along with the influence of heavy stocks in the leading foreign markets, has been the chief means of depressing this market all through 1862. Now, there is no doubt that stocks are generally very low, which is manifest from the fact that, in order to execute the orders that came into the market in December, several mills which were then closed had to resume working, and about 5000 hands, then idle, are now employed working to order. This healthy state of things is the beginning of real and steady trade. Little, at present price of cotton, will be made except to order, and stocks will, therefore, be brought very low indeed.

Demand.—Never was there a year in our experience so totally without demand. India and China were fully supplied, and although exports have been greatly reduced to the former and almost extinct to the latter during the last six months of 1862, prices have not even yet, in any one market of those countries, risen to the value of the cotton of which the goods are made. In every other market, at home and abroad, the belief that a sudden termination of the war in America would throw down prices, has induced merchants to refrain from buying, and to run their stocks to the lowest ebb, nor, as we have said, was it till December that this course was put a stop to by the utter exhaustion of stocks in many places, and the absolute necessity of buying some proportion of their usual supplies, if they would continue their trade. This demand is as yet comparatively small, but is very steady and, as it appears to us, cannot but continue.

The Trade, it is almost needless to say, is in a state of hitherto unknown prostration and distress. The demand we have so often referred to as having begun in December only, after almost total cessation for a whole year, is the first symptom of alleviation to the suffering operatives, and their no less, though differently, suffering employers. The losses to spinners and manufacturers must have been most exhausting, and only the years of prosperity that preceded those of calamity have enabled the trade generally to stave off utter ruin. The hope now is, and not without foundation, that improvement will gradually take place; that what business is done will be, at least, at prices covering cost; and that from spring onwards, even if the American ports should remain closed, there will be something near, if not quite up to half-employment on those terms. But as to this, and—

Prospects generally, we must refer to our remarks following this, under the head "Cotton," because, on the supply of the raw material depend not only the prosperity of "the trade," but the whole course and character of business in this district for some time to come.

COTTON.

The consumption falls below that of 1861, by 1,108,219 bales, or 49·20 per cent.

The stock is 265,850 less than on 31st December, 1861.

The price of middling Orleans is 12¾d. per lb. higher than at the close of 1861, or, in other words, has advanced 100 per cent. during 1862.

During 1862 the supply of the raw material has had the chief influence on the prices of goods and yarns in Manchester, and the prospects for supply in 1863 have most to do with the probable course of our market. Never before was there such a position. We have hitherto seen our market ruled by the demand for our goods in home and foreign markets. The quantity consumers wanted fixed the prices manufacturers had to take. Now, it is the quantity manufacturers can offer that will fix the prices consumers must give. And the quantity manufacturers can offer will be fixed by the quantity of cotton they can get.

There was so much hoping, in 1862, that the war in America would quickly terminate, that more than half the year was gone before either sellers of cotton or manufacturers felt the full force of the scarcity. In July and August the fact came suddenly, with all the aggravation of delay, before them. Prices rose 6d. per lb on Indian, and 10d. per lb. on American cotton, in one month—as much as it had done during the previous eleven months—and consumption was rapidly checked, even almost stopped for a time, when, in the first week of September, the total stock of cotton in Liverpool was brought down to the amount usually consumed in ten days, and the price of middling Orleans had risen to 2s. 6d. per lb. This was the crisis of our cotton famine. Stocks have increased and prices have fallen since, and although a home trade and Levant demand, at paying prices, has led several mills to resume work in December, and has raised cotton from what it had fallen to by 3d. per lb.—this advance cannot be permanent, we believe, but will gradually be lost as supplies come in. In the first half of 1862 the quantity taken by the trade was within a fraction of 30,000 bales per week. During the last half of the year it has been under 14,000 bales per week; and even this is only attained by the last five weeks of the year having again been at the rate of 30,000 bales per week, raising thereby the average of the six months. During the period from September to November (both included), the average consumption was little over 8000 bales per week. To that we are not at all likely to come again. The greatest reduction of consumption is now, therefore, quite gone past. The stock has increased, in Liverpool, to four times as much as was there in September, and prices are 4d. to 6d. below what they then reached to.

Such is the present position of matters; the future is, of necessity, full of uncertainty. A sudden, or a gradual settlement of the American war would upset all calculations, and, for a time, derange all markets. This, however, may be set aside, and the future looked to on the supposition that the war in America will be carried on during all 1863.

The consumption, at this date, has probably risen to 25,000 bales in all Europe—that is, 25,000 bales of such size and quality as are now in the market, averaging probably a clean-cotton produce of certainly not exceeding four-fifths of the same quantity taken from the markets a year ago, or, during all 1861. 20,000 bales per week then, of old weight and quality, will represent between a third and a fourth of the total consumption of 1861, in all Europe. At present this quantity is being largely worked up to order, at remunerative prices for the Home demand, and for near foreign markets. This may prove to be a temporary demand to supply urgent wants, and it may rapidly subside; therefore some of the manufacturers who have opened their mills specially to supply these orders, have warned their hands and the public that they have no hope of continuing to work after these orders are executed. We confess to a more hopeful impression. Those markets must be thoroughly bare of stock that have been compelled to come in first, and pay present high cost; if not immediately, very soon they must come again, for the supplies they have taken are small. But other markets must follow their example, and as market after market gets bare, and finds it a necessity to seek some supply, each must come like the other and pay market prices. It does not, therefore, seem to us at all reasonable to expect a continued demand for the present amount of production at paying prices, provided these do not go above what is now current in the market. Supposing then, that in this and the next two months, the present rate of consumption of cotton shall continue, or, it may be, increase so as to make an average weekly consumption in Europe, of 30,000 bales per week—what is the prospect of supply to meet that demand?

		Bales.
The stock in Great Britain on the 31st December was		453,950
Ditto the Continent of Europe		48,500
Present stock		502,450
At sea, from India, on 31st December	251,300	
Probable arrival, in three months, from Egypt, Brazil, &c.	150,000	
		401,300
Available for consumption first three months in 1863		903,750
Consumption assumed as above in same time—say 13 weeks at 30,000 bales		390,000
Surplus		513,750

or somewhat over the stock of 31st December. Such a consumption as we have assumed may, therefore, go on for the first three months of this year without diminishing the stock, and therefore without, we may presume, raising the price of cotton.

Beyond that time the prospect is still more favourable for production, if the supply from India shall be found to come up to the estimates made of it. The quantity likely to be shipped from all India to all Europe in 1863, supposing the American ports to remain closed, is estimated as high as from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 bales, and it is very generally believed that Europe will receive in 1863—

	Bales.
From India	1,600,000
From Egypt	250,000
From South America and its islands	200,000
From other quarters	150,000
And possibly from America	100,000
Total supply for all Europe	2,300,000
If we deduct what has been taken above as due in the first three months of the year	401,300
There remain for the last nine months of the year	1,898,700

If that should be realised, the consumption might be increased to 36,000 bales per week during the remainder of 1863, and still leave as large a stock at the end of this year as we had at the close of 1862, or, in other words, the present consumption of something over one-fourth of full time could continue for three months, and be increased to half-time for the remainder of 1863, without reducing the stock below its present amount. On the whole, therefore, should the demand for goods continue sufficient to take off something near one-third of the usual production at present prices, there is no reason to expect a rise in cotton, but rather as we get to spring, lower prices, probably a return to the rates current in November. And, supposing half the usual supply attained to in a few months hence, everyone may speculate for himself, how it may be, but it will remain unknown till experience shall tell us, what prices the markets of the world will give for one-half of what they usually consumed, yet exactly by that measure, and no other, must be the degree in which our cotton and Manchester markets shall rise or fall during 1863, should the supply of American cotton continue to be kept from us.

GERMAN BALL AND SUPPER.—A number of the principal German residents of Sydney gave a ball and supper last night, at Mr. John Clark's Assembly Rooms, Elizabeth-street North,—the general arrangements having been made by the committee of management. The entire *suite* of Mr. Clark's handsome and commodious apartments (so eminently well adapted for a festive scene of this description) were placed at the disposal of the committee, to whose spirited exertions the great success of this social and national *reunion* was, of course, mainly attributable. In the spacious ballroom, Herr Ziem's excellent band discoursed eloquent music to the assembled company, by whom a succession of the most fashionable dances was executed under the conductorship of Mr. Clark, who acted with his usual tact and urbanity as master of ceremonies. At the eastern end of the ballroom, tea, coffee, and confectionery were served by Madame Compagnoni,—wines and other refreshments being also there, provided by Mr. Lennartz. The supper, laid out down stairs, was got up by M. Compignoni, in very admirable style, both as regarded the nature of the condiments and the elegance with which they were set out for the company. After supper had been partaken of, at about twelve o'clock, dancing was resumed and kept up with great spirit until the night was very far advanced. Upwards of one hundred ladies and gentlemen were present.

THE PRESS AND PUBLIC MEN IN AMERICA.—It is hard to bear such a fate as befals an unpopular man in the United States, because in no other country, as De Tocqueville remarks, is the press so powerful when it is unanimous. And yet he says, too, "The journalist of the United States is usually placed in a very humble position, with a scanty education and a vulgar turn of mind. His characteristics consists of an open and coarse appeal to the passions of the populace, and he habitually abandons the principles of political science to assail the characters of individuals, to track them into private life, and disclose all their weaknesses and errors. The individuals who are already in possession of a high station in the esteem of their fellow-citizens are afraid to write in the newspapers, and they are thus deprived of the most powerful instrument which they can use to excite the passions of the multitude to their advantage. The personal opinions of the editors have no kind of weight in the eyes of the public. The only use of a journal is, that it imparts the knowledge of certain facts; and it is only by altering and distorting those facts that a journalist can contribute to the support of his own views." When the whole of the Press, without any exception, in so far as I am aware, sets deliberately to work, in order to calumniate, vilify, insult, and abuse a man who is at once a stranger, a rival, and an Englishman, he may expect but one result, according to De Tocqueville.—*Russell's Diary.*

PULL RUN RUSSELL.—"OUR OWN" IN JEOPARDY.—As I was passing out of the earthwork called a fort on the hill, a dirty German soldier called out from the parapet, "Pull-Run Russell! You shall never write Pull's Run again," and at the same time cocked his piece, and levelled it at me. I immediately rode round into the fort, the fellow still presenting his firelock, and asked him what he meant, at the same time calling for the sergeant of the guard, who came at once, and, at my request, arrested the man, who recovered arms, and said, "It was a choake—I vant to frecken Pull-Run Russell." However, as his rifle was capped and loaded, and on full cock, with his finger on the trigger, I did not quite see the fun of it, and I accordingly had the man marched to the tent of the officer, who promised to investigate the case, and make a formal report of it to the brigadier, on my return to lay the circumstances before him. On reflection I resolved that it was best to let the matter drop; the joke might spread, and it was quite unpleasant enough as it was to bear the insolent looks and scowling faces of the guards at the posts, to whom I was obliged to exhibit my pass whenever I went out to ride.—*Russell's Diary.*

A shocking case of murder took place on January 7th, in Edinburgh. A tradesman named Milne, well-known as an artistic hair-jewellery, had the misfortune lately to become bankrupt. He has since been in an excited state and frequently intoxicated. The other day while in that condition he made a rush at one of his workmen named Patterson, and stabbed him in the breast, which produced also instant death. Milne is now in custody.

The *Morning Post* states that at the January meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, a notice of motion will be given for the removal of Bishop Colenso's name from the list of vice-presidents of the society.

AUCTION SALES of Household Furniture, Effects, Works of Art, Plate, Oil Paintings, Pictures, &c., conducted by JOHN G. COHEN.

*** Inventories taken at the shortest notice.

Families leaving the colony and others, disposing of their household furniture, effects, &c., are respectfully informed that JOHN G. COHEN continues to undertake sales by auction of such property in all cases where the same is not intended for removal from the premises, and which has formed a portion of his general and extensive business of an auctioneer for more than twenty-one years in this colony.

Liberal advances made in anticipation of proceeds being realised, in all cases when so required, without incurring extra expense to his constituents, who have likewise the advantage of remaining in their houses up to the time of sale—a facility frequently of great moment to families.

Principals have only to give general instructions in such cases where they do not wish to be on the spot, or are unavoidably absent. Sales effected by private contract when so directed; in either case, every care will be devoted that energy and practical experience can accomplish, to obtain the highest prices for the benefit of his clients.

Referring back to his long and varied experience, combined with a general knowledge of this particular branch of business, JOHN G. COHEN begs to assure those who may honour him with their confidence, that he will continue to devote the same unremitting zeal for the benefit of his constituents that has hitherto marked his career, and which, in connection with his moderate charges, have produced such favourable results, and given general satisfaction to his numerous patrons.

Bank Auction Rooms, 336, George-street.

BURT and CO.'S HORSE and CARRIAGE BAZAAR, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, Sydney.—Established 1847.

The proprietors, in returning thanks to their numerous friends for the extensive patronage bestowed upon them for a number of years, would call attention to the many advantages afforded by their establishment (the largest and most complete of its kind out of England) for the sale and disposal of horses, imported stock, &c.

THE STABLING

has ample accommodation for 150 horses, thoroughly drained and ventilated.

THE AUCTION SALES

are held every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 11 o'clock (under cover).

The ride being upwards of 300 feet long (all roofed in), affords unusual facilities for the inspection of horses, ensures an attendance, and protects the spectator in all weathers, whilst sellers of stock have the unusual advantage of getting their animals exercised at all times clean and dry, despite the changes of the weather.

FOR IMPORTED STOCK

There are compact loose boxes, separated by substantial party walls, with large airy sheds properly floored and drained.

FOR UNBROKEN STOCK,

Messrs. B. and Co. have, from their extensive connection, unusual facilities of disposal. To this branch every attention will be directed. Charges, liberal, according to number and quality.

CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.

Always on hand a large stock of English, Colonial, and American vehicles, by the best builders, with harness, &c.

Messrs. B. and Co. being sole agents for Messrs. FISHER, RICARDS, and CO., of Melbourne, the largest direct importers of American vehicles, are prepared at all times to offer a superior class of goods, at prices that will defy competition.

S. C. BURT and CO., auctioneers, stock and general agents.

☞ In the sale and disposal of Horses, Messrs. BURT and CO. are SOLELY AGENTS, never buying or selling on their own account, or permitting their employees to do so or deal in any way.

S. C. BURT and CO., Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 272, Pitt-street, and 134, Castlereagh-street, Sydney, Horse and Cattle Salesmen, Commission and General Agents.

☞ Sales by auction every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 11 o'clock.

J. P. LENNARTZ invites the attention of his friends and customers, and the public generally, to his extensive and varied stock of Wines, Spirits, and Bottled Ales and Stout, &c., &c., embracing some of the finest wines and spirits ever imported. Private families supplied—viz., a single bottle at wholesale prices, and a single dozen sent home to any part of the city free of charge.

LENNARTZ'S Spirit Stores, 488, 490, and 492, George-street, opposite the Markets, known as the Grafton Arms.

JAMES ROSS' Ale and Porter Bottling Establishment, Exchange-buildings, corner of Queen's-place and Pitt-street.—J. R., in returning thanks to his numerous friends and customers who have so liberally patronised him since commencing business as an ale and porter bottler, begs to say that he has just received a supply of Allsopp's "new brew," which he intends bottling off immediately, and trusts, from the very flattering encouragement he has already received, to be enabled to offer to the public such a glass of bottled ale and porter as cannot be surpassed by anything imported.

J. R. trusts that by only using the best samples of imported beers to merit a continuance of the public support, and from the unrivalled quality of the above beers, one trial is only requested to ensure customers.

ALDERSON and SONS (late Hall and Alderson).

Tanners and Curriers, manufacturers and importers of
Saddlery and harness
Mayne's patent breaking saddles
Boots and shoes, bootmakers' materials
Enamelled and japanned leathers
Mill belts, accoutrements
Enamelled, japanned, and other fancy leathers
Mill belts, accoutrements
Grindery and saddlers' ironmongery.

221, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

FOR SALE, BY THE UNDERSIGNED:—
Allsopp's No. 3 Burton ale
Byass' bottled ale and porter, pints and quarts
London and Colonial Co.'s bottled ale, porter, and extra stout, ditto ditto
Gonzales and Dubosc's sherries, treble diamond, quadruple diamond, single and double crown, in octaves and quarter-casks
Offley, Cramp, and Co.'s ports, single to six grape, OWC, VSO, and MCO
Masdeu "Selby's"
Champagne Vineyard Proprietors Co.'s pale brandy
Pinet, Castillon, and Co.'s brown brandy, in quarter-casks, &c.

SCOTT, HENDERSON, and CO.

J. T. ARMITAGE and CO., Waterloo Stores, Market-street, have on SALE the undermentioned goods, ex Damascus, Agra, Southern Belle, Queen of India, &c.
Imitation welsh and saxony flannels
7-8, 6-4 plain and fancy winceys
9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 white blankets
9-4, 10-4 blue and scarlet blankets
6-7, 7-4 coloured coburgs
6-4 black and coloured alpacas
Fancy reps and rep skirts
White and grey sheetings
Prints, calicoes, Horrocks' longcloth
Cotton and linen ticks
Scotch twills
Counterpanes, travelling and diaper rugs
Millers' and drab mole trousers
Fancy tweeds and doeskins
Millers' and drab moleskin
Muslin trimmings, collars, and lace goods
Hosiery, gloves, and collars
White, regatta, and swiss front shirts
Elastic belts and braces
Boys' and men's pea coats
Slops
Haberdashery
Fancy trimmings.

ON SALE, by the undersigned.—
Offley, Cramp, and Co.'s port wines
Burdon and Gardner's, Grellet's crown and other sherries, both cases and casks
Bishop's old tom, ginger brandy, and British wines
Hennessy's brandies, in hogsheads, quarters, and cases
Claret, hock, champagne, Demerara rum, and white spirit
Mauritius, Manila, China, and Java sugars
Teas, in chests, halves, and boxes
Arrowroot, shell almonds, salt
Ox tongues, Kent hops
Crosse and Blackwell's old tom
Wood and Co.'s ale and porter, in wood and bottle
Hall's ale
Liverpool soap
Wrapping-up paper
Chicory and refined sugar
Baltic deals
Havanah cigars
Warrick's jujubes and pastilles de gomme, Batty's jams
Nutmegs, mace, Japan soy, and vinegar
Adelaide flour, silk dressed, and others
Pigou and Wilks' blasting, sporting, and rifle powder
Patent sperm candles, salad oil
Lumgair's canvas, tarpaulins, rope spun yarn
Bar iron and hoop iron
Woolpacks, gunny bags, 3-B. bags
Colman's starch and mustard
West of England toilet soap, soda crystals
Black lead, ink, blacking
Plaster of paris, Norfolk Island dripstones
American clocks, waterproof leggings, and
Invoices of boots and shoes, drapery, &c.

WOLFEN, BROTHERS, 21, Macquarie-place.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.—FIREWORKS, FIREWORKS.—A splendid assortment for this year at C. and J. ABRAHAMS' Old Established House for the sale of Fireworks—
Squibs, crackers
Blue light and star lights
Catherine wheels, devils
Golden rains, throw down crackers
Roman candles, sky rockets
Prince of Wales feathers, Jack in the box
Triangles, vertical wheels
Maroons, Tom Thumb balls
Chinese crackers.

Country buyers are particularly requested to forward their orders as early as possible, so as to insure a good assortment.

Note the address—C. and J. ABRAHAMS, 77 and 79, King-street. A list of prices forwarded to any part of the country. Mr. L. MENSER, agent, Parramatta.

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Department of Public Works
Sydney, 24th March, 1863.

TENDERS for PUBLIC WORKS and SUPPLIES. —Tenders are invited for the following Public Works and Supplies. For full particulars see *Government Gazette*, a file of which is kept at every Police Office in the colony.

No tender will be taken into consideration, unless the name of the work for which it is intended be written on the cover.

Nature of Works and Supplies.	Date to which Tenders can be received at this Office.
Culverts to G. N. Road, 1st District :—	
58. North of Morpeth Toll Bar	
59. Hartigan's Bridge to Hawthorne's Platform, No. 2	
60. Ravensworth Cutting to 60¼ Mile Peg	
61. Near Iron Bark Gully	
G. N. Road, 1st District	
62. Metalling Road through Maitland	
63. North and South of Culverts 36 and 40	
64. Between Culverts 49 and 52	
65. Branxton Toll Bar to Black Creek	
66. South of Anvil Creek	
67. South of Jumpup	
68. Falkner's Old to New Inn	
69. Sandhills near Singleton	
70. South of and at Gardiner's	
71. Deadman's Hill	
72. Foybrook to South End of Ravensworth Cutting	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 31st March.
73 Chain of Ponds, Hill	
74. Between 1st Cutting and Grass Tree Hill Bridge	
75. Black Hills Deviation	
76. 58¼ to 59¼ Mile	
77. Scone, towards Government Hut	
78. South corner of Roach's Paddock, Northwards	
79. Between Iron Bark Gully and Ray's	
80. Near Cumming's Gully	
81. Bosley's Gully to Warland's Range	
Superstructure Bendemeer Bridge over the Macdonald River	
Painting and Repairs to Cox's River and Junction or Farmer's Creek Bridges	
Galvanized Iron Roofing, &c., Government House Stables	
Plumbers' Work, Annual Contract, 1863	
Collection and delivery of goods and parcels, Sydney	
G. S. Road, 4th District :	
5. Ten-mile Creek (township)	
Erection of a Telegraph and Post Office at Deniliquin	
G. W. Road, 1st District :	
1. Boundary stone to junction	
2. Maintenance boundary stone to 10th mile stone	
3. Homebush	
4. Junction to Homebush	
5. Near Homebush	
6. Homebush to Beckett's Bridge	12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, 7th April.
7. Fullagar's Hill	
8. Near Hughes' Old Inn	
9. Beckett's Bridge to Rope's Creek	
10. Near St. Mary's	
11. Rope's Creek to Penrith	
12. Town of Penrith	
Construction of Approach to Picton Railway Station from the G. S. Road	
Alterations, Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta	
Supply of Furniture, Court-house, Forbes	
Construction of Powder Magazine, Dawes' Battery	
Construction of an Iron Bridge over the Edwards River at Deniliquin	
Erection of a Police Station, Bourke	
Erection of a Court-house, Bourke	12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, 14th April.
Construction of a Powder Magazine, Forbes	
Extension of Wharf, Newcastle	
Construction of a Bridge over the Billabong, at Moulamein	
Construction of a Bridge at Wanganella, on the road from Deniliquin to Hay	
Erection of Police Station, Wentworth	12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, 21st April.
Additions, Watch-house, Gundagai	
Great Southern Road, 4th district :—	
6. Near Albury	
Leasing Government Railways	12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, 1st May.

W. M. ARNOLD.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
7th March, 1863.

CONVEYANCE OF MAILS.—Conveyance being required for the Post Office Mails to and from the undermentioned places for eight months from 1st May next, persons who are disposed to contract for providing the same are invited to transmit their offers in writing, to the General Post Office, before 12 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of April, endorsed "Tender for Conveyance of Mails."

WESTERN ROAD.
1. To and from Frederick's Valley and Geddai, once a week.

SOUTHERN ROAD.
1. To and from Cooma and Bombala, once a week.
2. To and from Bombala and Delegate, once a week.
3. To and from Gunning and Dalton, twice a week.

The conditions will be the same as those published in the notice of the 24th September last, and tenders will not be considered unless in accordance therewith.

E. C. WEEKES.

The Treasury, New South Wales, 24th March, 1863.

SEED WHEAT.—TENDERS will be received at this Office, up to noon of TUESDAY, 31st instant, for the supply of 3000 BUSHELS SEED WHEAT, to be delivered within fourteen days from the date of acceptance of tender, at Penrith, in bags each containing 188 lbs.

Wheat, the produce of any of the Australian colonies or New Zealand, will alone be accepted.

A sample to accompany each tender.

Each tender is to bear at the foot a memorandum, signed by two responsible persons, undertaking that, in the event of its acceptance, they will jointly and severally execute and deliver, within seven days after, a bond to her Majesty in the penal sum of one-half of the amount of contract, as security for its due performance.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.
Established 1849. Incorporated 1857.
DIRECTORS :
GEORGE KING, Esq., Chairman.
ARTHUR TODD HOLROYD, Esq., M.L.A., Deputy-Chairman.
Robert Gilfillan, Esq. | The Hon James Mitchell, Esq., M.L.C.,
S. A. Joseph, Esq. | Samuel Thompson, Esq.
MEDICAL REFEREE :
SPROTT BOYD, Esq., M.D.,
No. 6, Lyon's-terrace, Hyde Park.
LIFE ASSURANCE,
ANNUITY,
And ENDOWMENT business transacted on the most favourable terms.

The profits, which are periodically ascertained and annually divided among the assured, greatly exceed those allotted by the most successful of European offices, even those established on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE.

The Society's Policies are more valuable as family provisions than those of ANY OTHER OFFICE, as they are exempt, subject to certain reasonable limitations, from seizure or levy on the part of creditors.

INVESTMENTS.
MONEY is lent on approved city and suburban real estate.

By order of the Board,
ROBERT THOMSON,
Actuary and Secretary.
Principal Office, Hunter-street, Sydney.
August 1, 1862.

ROYAL FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of LIVERPOOL and LONDON.
Capital, £2,000,000.
SYDNEY AGENCY.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.

This company has ever maintained a high character for its liberal and prompt payment of losses, and the undersigned are empowered to settle all claims in the colony.

RATES OF PREMIUM.

CLASS 1ST.—Brick or stone buildings, slated, metal, or shingled roofs, occupied as dwelling or counting houses only, from 2s. to 6s. 6d. per cent. per annum.

CLASS 2ND.—Brick or stone buildings, slated, metal, or shingled roofs, occupied for storing merchandise, or for purposes of trade, from 4s. 6d. to 10s. per cent. per annum; and for retail trades in advance of 15 per cent. upon the published rates.

CLASS 3RD.—Wooden buildings, in Sydney and suburbs, 15s. to 25s. per cent. per annum.

Surveyor—Mr. William Weaver, C.E.

LIFE BRANCH.

At the last annual meeting of this company a bonus was again declared to the policy holders (insured with profits) equivalent to 2 per cent. on the amount of their policies for each year they have been current—a continuation of success never, we believe, exceeded by any life office.

The Actuary's report describes the statistical and monetary position of the company's Life Branch from the commencement, and exhibits an increase of business to an extent beyond the most sanguine anticipations which had previously been formed.

English rates of premium charged.

Life claims settled in the colony without reference to England.

Medical Referee—Dr. O'Brien, M.R.C.S.

Prospectuses, tables of rates, and forms of proposal, with the fullest information, will be furnished on application to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., agents Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

NORTHERN FIRE and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
SYDNEY BRANCH, 62, MARGARET-STREET.
Current FIRE rates, and lowest LIFE rates in Australia.
Claims promptly settled in Sydney and at the agencies.
GEORGE WATSON, Resident Secretary.

PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital, £500,000.
DIRECTORS :
J. L. MONTEFIORE, Esq., Chairman.
JAMES MARTIN, Esq. | J. R. YOUNG, Esq.
JAMES BYRNES, Esq. | J. M. LEIGH, Esq.
HEAD OFFICE, PITT-STREET, OPPOSITE THE ORIENTAL BANK.

This Company is now prepared to effect transactions in the various branches of FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE.

The Directors meet daily for the despatch of business.

Claims upon the Company will meet with equitable adjustment and prompt settlement.

Marine losses are made payable in Sydney or London, at the option of the assured.

Forms of application and all other information may be obtained at the Company's office, as above.

C. M. SMITH, Manager.

THE COLONIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF VICTORIA.
Head Offices, No. 4, Collins-street West, Melbourne.
For Fire Insurance, Life Assurance, and Fidelity Guarantee.
Capital, £200,000. Liability, Unlimited.

This Company insures against loss by fire at the lowest current rates of premium, and on conditions framed with greatest liberality.

LIFE ASSURANCES
are effected at English rates, and lives slightly diseased accepted on equitable terms.

FIDELITY
in situations of trust guaranteed at moderate premiums, from 15 shillings per cent. per annum upwards, with reductions on succeeding years for first-class risks.

By combination of life assurance with fidelity guarantee, a further very material reduction may be effected.

CHARLES J. LUCAS, secretary.

Full particulars and forms of proposal of
COOK and CO., Wynyard-square, agents for Sydney.

UNITED FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.
Capital, £500,000.
Head Office, 325, George-street, Sydney.
DIRECTORS.
Hon. Charles Kemp, M.L.C., Chairman.
Edward Flood, Esq. | John Binny, Esq.
J. B. Rundle, Esq. | William Moffitt, Esq.
M. Alexander, Esq., M.L.A.
MEDICAL REFEREES.
C. M'Kay, Esq., M.D. | M. Egan, Esq., M.R.C.S.
SURVEYOR—W. E. Kemp, Esq.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Insurances against loss from Fire upon every description of property may be effected at the current rates of premium.

Detailed prospectuses, with tables of rates, forms of proposals, &c., can be obtained free on application at the Head Office, or any of the agencies.

WILLIAM RAE, Manager.

VICTORIA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Established 1849. Capital, £1,000,000.)
Also,
VICTORIA LIFE AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Capital, £2,000,000.)
HEAD OFFICE—82, Collins-street East, Melbourne.
CHAIRMAN :
Hon. HENRY MILLER, M.L.C.
SYDNEY BRANCH—Pitt-street, opposite the EMPIRE Office.

Fire, Life, and Marine Insurances effected at the lowest current rates of premium.

WILLIAM JACK, resident secretary.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—The Public are informed that a BRANCH of this Bank was OPENED for general banking business at BOWEN, Port Denison, in Queensland, on the 28th ultimo, under the management of Mr. JOHN WISEMAN DARGIN.

A. H. RICHARDSON, general manager.
Sydney, 11th March, 1863.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY of SYDNEY.—A Branch of this Bank will be opened at Wagga Wagga, on TUESDAY, the 3rd proximo, for the transaction of all usual banking business.

By order of the Board, ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.
Sydney, 29th January.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY of SYDNEY.—Notice is hereby given that a Branch of this Bank will be opened at BRISBANE, QUEENSLAND, on the 2nd December proximo, under the charge of R. W. M'KELLAR, Esq., for the transaction of all usual banking business. ROBERT NAPIER, manager.
Sydney, 26th November.

PRODUCE STORES. — Messrs. DURHAM and IRWIN are prepared to receive wool, sheepskins, tallow, hides, &c., for sale by auction or privately, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay.

Liberal advances made on wool, sheepskins, tallow, and hides consigned to them for sale or shipment.

Circular Quay, 1st October.

AUCTION SALES.—Any person favouring the undersigned with Horses, Cattle, or Sheep for sale by auction, can have the use of the Homebush Paddocks, free of charge, until day of sale, which can be conducted any where the proprietor may choose. THOMAS DAWSON, auctioneer and commission agent, 438, George-street, and and Homebush.

DRAPERY SALES. — FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN, Auctioneers, take leave to announce that at the request of several of the importers, they intend commencing the SALE, by auction and privately, of General Drapery, at their New Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street.

As Manager of this branch of their business, they have secured the services of Mr. H. DIXON (for many years in the employment of the large London house of Foster, Porter, and Co.), who is thoroughly and practically acquainted with the trade, well up to the requirements of this market, and already favourably known to most of the leading houses.

F. and M. feel confident that they are now in a position to give all possible satisfaction, and hope to meet with a share of support from importers and purchasers, assuring them that no exertion on their part shall be wanting to merit it.

The first Auction Sale will take place at or about the end of this month, and the Auctioneers are now prepared to receive goods for sale privately or by auction.

Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street,
Sydney, March 16th.

AMERICAN and English Cooking Stoves, all sizes. S. HEBBLEWHITE, corner Pitt and Park streets.

FIRE BRICKS, superior quality, in quantities to suit purchasers. S. A. JOSEPH, 249, George-street.

KEROSENE OIL.—Best brands, in parcels to suit the trade. S. A. JOSEPH, 249, George-street.

LIVERPOOL-STREET SAW MILLS.—FOR SALE :—
Colonial hardwood, all dimensions
Ditto ditto, T. and G., and dressed boards
Cedar boards, in any quantity
Baltic and Oregon deals, solid and cut
Baltic ditto, T. and G. ½ inch and upwards
American T. and G. and shelving boards
Sawn laths, 3, 3.6, 4, and 4.6
Colonial pine boards, cut to any dimension
Seasoned ironbark girders
Palings, laths, shingles, posts and rails, ladders
Wooden houses and stores prepared, with plans, &c.
Furniture on hand, or made to order
Cane and wood seat cedar chairs
Soap, candle, and fruit boxes; wine and packing cases
Doors, sashes, sash doors, casements, and French lights, &c.
Skirtings, mouldings, architraves, rolls, and beads.

*** Wholesale and retail. ☞ A liberal discount to the trade and country buyers.

HENRY MOON.

THE UNDERSIGNED is a cash buyer of mountain ash and beech, and colonial hardwood junk and floor boards. HENRY MOON.

600,000 FEET hardwood, deals, clear pine, T. and G. flooring boards, &c. WILLIAM JOLLY and CO., Bathurst-street.

400,000 FEET Baltic, American, and Scotch Flooring, Oregon, and clear pine. W. H. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar, shingles, palings, battens, &c. W. H. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

ELEGANT MINIATURE BROUGHAM, made by one of the first London makers, after the newest fashion, superbly finished, just received per Ziba, and on view at the Stores of Messrs. LOTZE and LARNACH, Lower George-street.

AMERICAN BUGGY.—For SALE, a nearly new 4-wheeled American BUGGY. The prettiest article in Sydney. May be seen on application to Mr. WILLIAM NISBETT, HERALD Office.

HORSES.—BUCHAN THOMSON has for SALE at THE STABLES, Bligh and O'Connell streets—
Carriage and buggy pairs
Dogcart, phaeton, and buggy horses
Saddle and sidesaddle ditto.

FOR SALE, a handsome young SETTER, very stanch, and a good water dog; from imported stock. Price, 2 guineas. Particulars at GIBSON'S Horse Depot, 253, Castlereagh-street, next Burt's.

SPRING-CART, suitable for a hawker or dealer; price, £5. GIBSON, 253, Castlereagh-street.

FOR SALE, HORSE (goes in saddle and harness), spring-cart and harness. 100, Elizabeth-street North.

TO BE SOLD, first-rate Spring-cart HORSE, up to weight. NORFOLK'S, 450, Pitt-street South.

TO BE SOLD, thorough Saddle and Buggy HORSE, 6 years old. NORFOLK'S, 450, Pitt-street South.

FOR SALE, strong Saddle HORSE, 5 years, undeniably good journey horse, price £14; also, young bay HORSE, 16 hands, black points, just broken to single and double harness and buggy; price, £18, warranted sound and quiet. GIBSON'S Horse and Carriage Depot, 253, Castlereagh-street, next Burt's.

CHOICE FATTENING STATION, BRUNGLE FOR PRIVATE SALE.
To Graziers, Small Capitalists, and others.

The well-known, compact, and money-making station property of JOHN BRAY, Esq., situated about nine miles from the flourishing township of Tumut, in the fertile county of Buccleuch, so well known for its fattening capabilities, for which the above station is unsurpassed; adjoining Wreggera (Mr. Osborne's station), Bumbola, and other well-known runs; and magnificently watered as below mentioned; together with a mixed herd of 1400 head of FIRST-CLASS WELL-BRED DURHAM CATTLE, branded ₲B, comprising a good proportion of BULLOCKS and many COWS, broken to bail—all EXCEEDINGLY QUIET.

With the above will be sold 1363 ACRES of purchased LAND, of the very finest description for agricultural purposes, which was taken up by the proprietor under his pre-emptive right; and the whole of which, together with the station, are copiously watered by the Tumut River, Brungle, Oak, Blind, Stormy, and Wattle Creeks, which front and intersect them so as to afford a never failing supply. This inestimable advantage, so necessary to the grazier, can only be properly appreciated during periods of drought such as we have just experienced.

The improvements which are on the purchased land consist of five-roomed verandah house, weather-boarded; kitchen and two rooms, weather-boarded; four-stall stable, sheds, milking and killing yards, nearly new stockyard capable of working 1500 head cattle, three cultivation and horse paddocks, about 245 acres fenced in, and all the necessary materials for building another house.

The situation of this admirable pastoral property is such as to command a choice of the surrounding markets—viz., Lambing Flat, Lachlan, Adelong, and Kiandra, where the quality of the ₲B stock is well known and appreciated; and it also enjoys the important advantages of telegraphic and speedy coach communication with the neighbouring towns and Sydney, and being situated between Sydney and Melbourne, has the advantages of either.

The station and cattle may be sold without the purchased land, but not the purchased land without the station.

Use of paddocks and yards reserved by Mr. Bray until after muster and delivery of cattle to purchaser.

Terms, liberal, as may be agreed.

The undersigned is open to treat for the disposal of the above property privately until 15th April next; but if not sold on that date will advertise and sell by auction at the Royal Hotel, on or about the 1st May, 1863.

Full particulars on application to
THOMAS DAWSON, auctioneer and stock agent, next Royal Hotel.

13,500 MAIDEN and Breeding EWES, on first-class Darling Downs Stations.
4,000 maidens, ditto ditto (complete stocks)
5,000 ewes and wethers, ditto, (1½ and 2½ years)
14,000 weaners, on the Darling Downs and Burnett.
12,000 wethers, on first-class Darling Downs stations.
Rams from first-class stud flocks.
For Sale by HENRY BEIT, 5, Wynyard-street.

FOR SALE, at Woolway, Monaroo, 2000 Ewes, and 2000 Wethers. ALEX. HAMILTON.

FOR SALE, the herd (about 2000 Head of very superior CATTLE), of a station on the Macquarie River, for delivery about May next. Apply to MORT and CO.

SHEEP STATION, with 7650 head, very cheap; a fortune to be made from this. FORBES, King-st.

FARM for SALE, to Southward, near 3000 acres, bringing in £18 to £19 weekly. FORBES, King-st.

SHEEP STATION, with 18,537 head; half of this or all can be sold. This property very prime. FORBES

CATTLE.—1000 head (mixed herd), 90 miles from Port Denison
600 ditto (ditto), Maneroo district.
For Sale by RICHARDSON and WRENCH, Pitt-st.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that a SALE of Overtime, Seized, and Salved GOODS will be held in the Queen's Warehouse, on THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

W. A. DUNCAN, Collector of Customs.
Custom-House, Sydney, 14th March, 1863.

Martyn's Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 246, Pitt-street, and 235, Castlereagh-street.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN holds a regular SALE BY AUCTION every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock precisely.

All parties sending horses or other stock, carriages, &c., are requested to forward written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualification, &c., and amount of reserve, otherwise a sale will be effected to the highest bidder.

N.B.—No responsibility whatever incurred by accident in trying or breaking-in horses.

THURSDAY'S General Sale.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The usual variety of saddle and harness horses
Spring-carts, drays, trucks, harness, saddlery, &c., &c.

Postponed till TUESDAY next.
Second Draft of Strong Upstanding Colts and Fillies.

At the Camperdown Sale Yards, on TUESDAY next, at 2 o'clock.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions from Mr. J. Thompson to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Sale Yards, on TUESDAY next, at 2 o'clock,
40 head of fine upstanding colts and fillies (being the second draft), consisting of horses suited to all kinds of harness and saddle purposes.
No reserve.

Goulburn Horses.

THIS DAY, March 26th.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Mr. Weeks, of Taralga, to sell by auction, at the Sale Yards, Camperdown, on THURSDAY, March 26th, at 2 o'clock,
A picked lot of 14 useful upstanding colts, in good condition, fit for any sort of harness work.

To Stud-masters and others.

Important Sale of Blood Stock, Working Horses, Cattle, &c. At Varrowville (near Campbelltown).

On TUESDAY, 5th May next.

BURT and CO. are favoured with instructions from Judge Cheeke, to sell by auction, at Varrowville, four miles from Campbelltown, on TUESDAY, 5th May next,
The whole of the well known blood stock.
Imported stallion, MAGUS.
MARES,
Imported—Clove, Lady Jane, Zingara, Industry, Sultana, Staylace, Medea, Lucy Long, Virago, Problem, Jessina, Queen.
TWO-YEAR OLDS,
Kettledrum, by Whalebone, dam Clove
Y. Whalebone, ditto, dam Sultana
Brown Duchess, yearling, dam Clove.
And about 15 others, by Magus or Whalebone, out of different mares.
OTHER STOCK.
A large number of working horses
Milch cows
Steers
Bullocks
And general farming stock. Also,
The imported bull "Cid."

☞ The proprietor having decided upon disposing of the estate of Varrowville, the above will be an absolute unreserved clearing sale. The blood stock are too well known to require comment. The names of the mares in particular are all famous in the turf annals, and they comprise the most fashionable blood in the Australian colonies. Stud masters should not lose so good an opportunity of purchasing stock of a class rarely in the market for sale.

☞ Catalogues will be ready for delivery a week previous to the sale.

Hackneys, Gig and Carriage and Draught Horses.

MR. C. MARTYN has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A picked lot of horses, from Kiama, consisting of horses broken to saddle, single and double harness, and subject to a ten trial.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at his Horse Repository, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, by order of a gentleman,
10 first-class gig and saddle horses, in fine condition, 4 to 6 years old
A horse, dogcart and harness, complete
A horse, spring-cart, and harness, complete
5 good stock horses, with saddles and bridles
4 heavy draught horses, subject to trial
The usual lot of horses and carts, dogcarts, gigs, spring-carts, drays, &c.
N.B.—No charge for entering horses, &c., for sale.
Proceeds payable immediately after sale.

Watches, Stored Boxes, Firearms, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Gold and silver lever, and other watches
Rings, brooches, pins, earrings, &c.
4 stored boxes, containing
Clothing and sundries
Double and single guns, pistols, revolvers
Clocks, vases, ornaments, and sundries.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at an early date,
The goodwill, lease, license, of the Marine Hotel, Watson's Bay; together with the whole of the household furniture, fixtures. Also,
The great collections of the Menagerie, viz. :—
Tigers, lions, leopards
Zebras, porcupines
White rats, monkeys
Badgers
Stuffed aligator
Curiosities, &c., &c.
Full particulars in a future advertisement.

Fat Cattle. Fat Cattle.

At the Homebush Sale Yards, on FRIDAY, 27th instant, at half-past 10 o'clock.

THOMAS DAWSON has received instructions from J. Jenkins, Esq., to sell by auction, as above,
140 head of very prime fat cattle, in small lots to suit purchasers.

The auctioneer has induced the proprietor to bring these cattle forward for sale on the above day, in consequence of the great disappointment to the retail trade in Mr. Badgery having sold his cattle privately, instead of submitting them to auction, as advertised, at the Petersham Yards.

Most Important Clearing-out Sale of Dairy Stock, Working Bullocks, Horses, Household Furniture, &c., &c. Also, Lease of the Farm and adjoining Run, comprising 1500 acres.

On the Premises, Erskine Park, South Creek, on WEDNESDAY, 8th April.

THOMAS DAWSON has received instructions from the administratrix of the late H. H. Dawson, Esq., to sell by auction, as above,
100 head of dairy stock, consisting of cows in full milk, springers, heifers, &c., &c.
Teams of working bullocks, horses, saddle horses
Farming implements, dairy utensils, household furniture, &c., &c.
Lease of the farm of 500 acres, and an adjoining run of 1000 acres.
Terms and conditions at sale.

THURSDAY, 26th March.

To Tobacconists and others.

Fancy Clay Pipes.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on THIS DAY, 26th instant, at 11 o'clock,
250 boxes assorted fancy clay pipes.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 26th instant.

To Publicans and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on THIS DAY, 26th instant, at 11 o'clock,
To clear shipments,
30 casks Blood and Woolf's XXX Dublin stout
18 ditto Barclay's porter, quarts
5 ditto ditto ditto, pints
50 casks Hides' ditto, quarts.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 26th March.

To Grocers and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, 26th instant, at 11 o'clock,
150 cases pints assorted pickles
75 ditto Colman's mustard
15 ditto sardines.
Terms at sale

THURSDAY, 26th March.

To Paperhangers, Decorators, and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, 26th instant, at 11 o'clock,
10,000 pieces first-class paperhangings.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 26th March.

Neatsfoot Oil
Kerosene Oil
Soda Crystals
Tin Plates.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on THIS DAY, the 26th instant, at 11 o'clock,
60 cases kerosene oil
12 drums neatsfoot oil, each 5 gallons
150 casks soda crystals
Tin plates, IX, IXX, IC, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

To Booksellers, Librarians, Schoolmasters, Students, and others.

On an early day.

30,000 Volumes of New Books.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers, to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on an early day,
30,000 volumes of new books, in every department of literature.
N.B.—Parties living in the country who may want a catalogue will have one forwarded on the receipt of their address.

Unredeemed Pledges.

Australian Pawn Office.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN will sell by auction, at his Sale Rooms, corner of Pitt and Park streets, at 11 o'clock a.m., on TUESDAY, 31st March,
The undermentioned unredeemed pledges, pawned with Mr. William Moss, pawnbroker, 59, Parramatta-street, according to specified dates, viz. :—
1862.
June 12—Silver hunting lever watch 40260, and gold guard; 24th, ring
Aug. 1—Silver hunting lever watch 1724, and silver guard; 22nd, silver watch and guard
Sep. 1—Dress, pair black trousers; 2nd, dress; 6th, silver lever watch 1052, and guard; 12, 4 bedgowns chemise, and 2 shirts; 22nd, 4 shirts
Oct. 2—Coat, vest, child's cloak and skirt; 6th, pair boots; 13th, black silk dress; 15th, vest and silver watch; 18th, gold geneva watch; 20th, silver watch 1111; 30th, bundle sundries
November—3rd, tent, bundle sundries, dress; 4th, silver watch; 5th, 2 dresses, mantle, crape shawl, pair blue blankets; 8th, coat, vest, 2 shirts, dress; 11th, silver geneva watch 17069; 12th coat trousers and vest; 13th, single barrel gun; 15th, dress, 2 vests, 2 rings; 17th, crape shawl, counterpane and blanket; 20th, pair blankets, feather pillow; 21st, set gold studs and pin; 22nd, piece cloth, double-barrel gun; 25th, pair black trousers, dress; 26th, dress and shawl; 29th, dress, dresspiece, lining and print, pair blue blankets, 5 shirts.
December—1st, 6 shirts and 3 vests; 2nd, tweed dress; 4th, 9 knives and 8 forks, 2 rings; 8th, 2 sheets, tablecloth, &c.; 9th, shawl, shawl and 2 pair trousers; 11th, pair blankets and 2 frocks, 2 merino dresspieces, dress; 12th, dress; 16th, dress and child's cloak, velvet mantle and parasol; 19th, satin dress and mantle; 20th, dress, 3 brooches; also, a number of pledges of 5s. and under.

Paddington.

Mr. M. Fitzpatrick's Stock-in-Trade of Boots and Shoes, and the Household Furniture, &c.

*** For Sale, on MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock.

Consisting of
The Stock-in-Trade, and
The Fixtures, Fittings, and Glasscase
The Household Furniture, &c.

MR. R. MURIEL will sell by public auction, by order of Mr. Fitzpatrick, on MONDAY, the 30th instant,
His entire stock-in-trade of boots and shoes, and household requisites.
Terms, cash.

☞ No. 48, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

A Stock-in-Trade,
For Unreserved Sale,

Consisting of
Toys, Perfumery, Brushware
Fancy Articles
Household Furniture and Sundries.

*** A Final Clearance Sale.

MR. MURIEL will sell by public auction, at the Fancy Repository, No. 48, William-street, on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The entire fancy stock-in-trade, including the household furniture and sundries.
Terms, cash.

Kerosene Lamps.

THIS DAY.

To Shopkeepers in the Suburbs, Country Storekeepers and others.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
An invoice of kerosene lamps, comprising new and original designs for shop windows, theatres, saloons, ball-rooms, &c., in brass, lacquered and bronzed, silvered, &c., and with glass chandelier drops.
On view at the rooms of the auctioneers.
Terms at sale.

Blasting Powder.

THURSDAY, 26th instant.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
100 kegs Kames' blasting powder.
Terms at sale.

Hollowware.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex White Adder, Bowen, from London.
Damaged by sea water.

THURSDAY, 26th instant.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
FF & CO. in oblong,
6919, 6920,—2 casks containing
Saucepans and covers, 1 to 10
Kettles, 2 to 8
Oval boilers, 3 to 10 gallons
No. 6931, 6936, 6940,
3 nests galvanised iron tubs.
Terms, cash.

Kerosene Lamps
In every variety and style.

THURSDAY, 26th March.

To Ironmongers, Oil and Colour Men, Lamp Sellers, and others.
A New Shipment ex Highflyer.

For Positive and Unreserved Sale.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY at 11,
An invoice of kerosene lamps, with wicks, shades, &c., complete, amongst which will be found many novelties.
Chandeliers, 2, 3, 4, 6 light
Hall lamps
Table and kitchen lamps
The new patent fumivores
Harp-pattern lamps
Stable lanterns
Hand lamps, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Tinware.

THURSDAY, 26th March.

To Ironmongers, Tinsmiths, Storekeepers, and others.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
5 hogsheads assorted tinware.
Terms at sale.

Patent Wrought Nails.

THIS DAY.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
80 kegs patent wrought nails.
Terms at sale.

White Lead.
Assorted Colours.

THIS DAY.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
400 kegs white lead, and assorted colours, in 28 lb. kegs.
Terms at sale.

Hobart Town Timber.

Box Palings
Fence Battens, Posts and Rails
Shingles
Staves.

Ex Meteor.

FRIDAY, 27th March.
On Market Wharf.

To Timber Merchants, Builders, Coopers, Contractors, Buyers for the Northern Markets, and others.
Unreserved Sale.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, on Market Wharf, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 3,
The cargo of Hobart Town produce, now landing ex Meteor, comprising
TIMBER.
684 pieces hardwood, 3 x 2
75 ditto ditto, 4 x 2
30 ditto ditto, 5 x 2
317 ditto ditto, 6 x 2
113 ditto ditto, 7 x 6
21 ditto ditto, 4 x 3
19 ditto ditto, 5 x 3
140 ditto ditto, 6 x 3
21 ditto ditto, 6 x 6, 8 x 3
6678 hardwood battens.
PALINGS.
12,867 5-feet broad box palings
19,377 6-feet ditto ditto
4,000 5-feet market ditto
7,345 6-feet ditto ditto
1,195 dressed fence battens
101 ditto ditto rails
92 ditto ditto posts
100,000 hardwood shingles.
STAVES.
780 wattle staves, 5 feet
2752 ditto ditto, 4 feet
582 ditto ditto, 4 feet 8 inches.
Terms at sale.

DENISON-TERRACE,
KINGSTON, NEWTOWN.

A SUPERIOR and WELL-FINISHED RESIDENCE and THREE COTTAGES adjoining, at the corner of Denison and Albemarle streets, Kingston.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mr. TWICHETT to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 10th April, at 11 o'clock,
All that corner block of land, at Kingston, Newtown, having the following frontages, 82½ feet to Denison-street, and 73½ feet to Albemarle-street, and the other two sides by back and side lanes, on which are the premises known as DENISON-TERRACE, consisting of a RECENTLY-ERECTED 2-STORY HOUSE, built of brick on stone foundations, with roof of slate and an ornamental balcony on two sides. It contains a hall, four superior well-finished rooms and kitchen, with yard, well of water, &c., at the rear.

*** This house, which is occupied by Maurice Reynolds, Esq., is unusually well-built and finished, and commands a beautiful view.

THREE COTTAGES adjoining the above house, built of weatherboards, containing each a good verandah and four rooms, with yard, water, &c., at the rear.

☞ The above is a compact block of property, situated on about the most elevated part of the Kingston Estate, close to the railway station. It is in first-rate order, and a large amount has been expended in completing it in a first-class style.

Terms : Half cash, half may remain at 7 per cent.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

ROCKY POINT ROAD.

FIVE MARKET GARDEN FARMS, 8 acres to 10 acres each, fronting the above road, about one mile and a half beyond the Cook's River Dam, immediately opposite Holt's grant occupied by Mr. William Lawrence.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 20th April, at 11 o'clock,
FIVE MARKET GARDEN FARMS, on the ROCKY POINT ROAD, containing each from 8 to 10 acres, being a subdivision of Pearce's 46 acre grant, adjoining the property of Dr. Mitchell, and immediately opposite Holt's grant occupied by Mr. Lawrence, and at the junction of the above road and a road leading to the Illawarra Road.

☞ This property is well known, and consists for the most part of fine rich loamy land, admirably adapted for cultivation. Each farm has a frontage to the road, and extends to the back boundary of the grant. The land is well timbered. Mr. Lawrence, who occupies the property opposite (Holt's grant), will point out the sites to intending purchasers who are invited personally to inspect them prior to the sale.

Title unquestionable, only two removes from the Crown.
Terms : Half cash, half credit.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

THIS DAY, 26th March.—The DINGHAM STATION, in the Maranoa District with 13,560 Sheep will be submitted to public auction by the undersigned at their Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH,
Stock and Station Agents.

THIS DAY.

MARANOA DISTRICT.

FOR POSITIVE SALE,
The well-known Runs situated on the Yuleba Creek, called the
DINGHAM STATION,
containing Four Large Blocks of excellent Grazing Country, embracing an area of about 156 square miles, and comprising
YULEBA, No. 2
TENGIN
UPPER TENGIN
CENTREBIT.

The first Three Blocks are on the Yuleba Creek, commencing five miles from the Balonne River, and extending up the Yuleba fifteen miles, with two and a half miles back on each side of the creek.

Centrebit is bounded on the west by the three Yuleba Blocks; on the south by the runs fronting the Balonne River; on the east by the runs fronting the Fanning and Dogwood Creeks; and on the north by the runs of Messrs. Ferrett and Coxen. The area of this block is estimated at 50,000 acres.

With the above runs will be sold
13,560 SHEEP, more or less.
Stores, &c., to be taken by valuation, in the usual way.

Terms at sale.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Messrs. FATTORINI and CO., as agents of Messrs. H. and C. Tom, to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on THIS DAY, 26th March, at 11 o'clock,

The above valuable and extensive pastoral property.

DINGHAM comprises a very large extent of permanently watered, excellent sheep grazing country, consisting of undulating ridges and flats, with bigluw and salt bush. There is also a large extent of broad-leaved iron-bark and box country. The character of the station is generally very open, so that the sheep may be run in flocks of 1000 to 2000; its estimated carrying capabilities is 30,000 sheep. Dingham lies about 240 miles west from Ipswich, from whence there is a good road passing through the towns of Condamine, Dalby, and Toowoomba. A weekly mail passes within 10 miles of the head station.

The improvements consist of COTTAGE with three large rooms and verandah; a substantially built Woolshed, with lever press, two good men's Huts, first-rate store, and six outstations, with the necessary appliances for carrying on a station of this importance and value.

With DINGHAM will be sold the following high class young SHEEP, viz :—

EWES—4600—3½ years old, more or less		
750—1½ years old, more or less		
1700—Lambs to wean in March, more or less.		
Total of EWES		7,050
WETHERS—4000—3½ years old, more or less		
750—1½ years old, more or less		
1700—Lambs to wean in March, more or less.		
Total of WETHERS ..		6,450
Young RAMS..........		60
Total SHEEP, more or less......		13,560

☞ The attention of capitalists is specially called to the above property, as from the character and extent of the run, and the limited number of its present stock, it offers a very desirable opportunity for investment. The sheep are all of favourite classes, not one amongst the whole number being over 3½ years old.

Further particulars may be obtained from Messrs. FATTORINI and CO., Ipswich; or, RICHARDSON and WRENCH, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney.

N.B.—Richardson and Wrench are instructed to advise that the short notice given for the sale of the above property is solely attributable to the fact that Messrs. H. and C. Tom require the matter to be determined on the above date, so that they may thereupon proceed to their new country with stock, in order to meet the requirements of the Queensland Land Regulations Act.

On MONDAY Next.

TO MECHANICS and OTHERS.

SHEPHERD'S NURSERY ESTATE.

WEATHERBOARD COTTAGE, in ROSE-STREET, near the corner of Cleveland-street; and THREE VALUABLE BUILDING ALLOTMENTS, fronting CLEVELAND-STREET, at the corner of Rose-street, a few yards from the city boundary stone, and known as formerly the property of Mr. George Cooper.

WEATHERBOARD COTTAGE in Pine-street, formerly the property of Mr. John Jolly.

For POSITIVE SALE.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, the 30th March, at 11 o'clock,
The following freeholds, on the SHEPHERD NURSERY ESTATE, Newtown Road.

LOT 1.—A cedar weatherboard house, containing four rooms and kitchen, sheds, &c., formerly the residence of Mr. George Cooper, occupying an allotment of land, having 18 feet frontage to Rose-street, a few yards from its junction with Cleveland-street.

LOTS 2, 3, and 4.—Three building allotments, adjoining lot 1, each having 20 feet frontage to Cleveland-street, at the corner of Rose-street, with a depth of about 80 feet.

LOT 5.—A small weatherboard cottage, containing two rooms and a kitchen, occupying an allotment of land having 20 feet frontage to Pine-street, and extending back to Blackwattle Creek. This lot is known as part of a purchase made by Mr. John Jolly.

☞ The particular attention of small capitalists is directed to this sale, which will be without reserve, and afford an unusual opportunity for purchasing a small freehold in a favourite and rapidly improving populous locality, close to Parramatta-street, Chippendale, and Redfern.

Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

SHARES.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY.
AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 30th March, at 11 o'clock,
36 SHARES in the COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY, £25 PAID UP, by order of the executors of the late John Lambie, Esq.
35 SHARES AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, £5 PAID UP.
In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms, cash.

EXTENSIVE AND IMPORTANT SALE.

FIRST-CLASS SUBURBAN and COUNTRY FREEHOLD ESTATES.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mr. JUSTICE CHEEKE to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on an early date, due notice of which will be given,
The following valuable
SUBURBAN and COUNTRY ESTATES :—

LOT 1.—DARLING POINT,
The houses and grounds, comprising an area of about FIVE ACRES, between GREENOAKS, the estate of T. S. MORT, Esq., and GLANWORTH, the property of ROBERT COVENY, Esq., including the residence and grounds of Mr. Justice Cheeke, the cottage and grounds known as "The OCTAGON," the choicest site on the celebrated Glenrock estate.
In one or more lots, to suit purchasers.

LOT 2.—VARRAVILLE, CAMPBELLTOWN.
A highly improved beautifully situated country estate, containing upwards of 1000 ACRES, about four miles from Campbelltown, with first-class residence, farm buildings, &c.

LOT 3.—CAOURA ESTATE.
COUNTY OF CAMDEN.
Dr. Hill's famous dairy farm, comprising 3500 ACRES, with extensive right of run. It adjoins BOMBALA, the estate of the late R. P. JENKINS, Esq., near Marulan, on the Southern Road. The improvements are extensive, including cottage residence, farm buildings, &c. The estate is at present occupied by Mr. Badgery.

LOT 4.—MOUNT DRUITT FARM.
WESTERN ROAD.
About 330 acres, with homestead and other improvements, occupied by J. Tait, Esq.

LOT 5.—BARGO.
SOUTHERN ROAD.
Small farm of 50 acres, on the main road adjoining the BARGO INN.

*** Plans of the above well-known valuable properties are in preparation, and full particulars will be published in a few days.

National Library of Australia

http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1480775

SALES BY AUCTION.

Important Sale by Auction of
Fine Mauritius Sugar,
Including choice samples of
White Crystals, in small mats
Yellow ditto, ditto
Bright Ration.

Day of Sale, THURSDAY, 26th March.

To Grocers, Merchants, Shippers, Country Buyers, Speculators, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Prost, Kohler, and Co. to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 26th March, at 11 o'clock,
About 60 tons very superior Mauritius sugars, just landed, viz.,
20 tons finest white crystals
15 ditto ditto yellow ditto
25 ditto ditto bright ration.
. The white and yellow crystal sugars are packed in the small neat mats so much preferred by the trade.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.

717 Packages Teas.
Ex Sabrina, Couts, master, from Hongkong.
All more or less damaged.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 26th March, at 11 o'clock prompt,
On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Sabrina, from Hongkong,
GW over J in triangle,

Slightly damaged.	Much damaged.
No. 217—30 chests congou	1 chest congou
224—38 ditto	
225—46 ditto	
226—40 ditto	
223—37 ditto	1 ditto
216—13 ditto	
242—50 ditto	2 ditto
218—25 half-chests	
219—17 ditto	
220— 8 ditto	
221—14 ditto	
222—43 ditto	
227—15 ditto	
228— 7 ditto	
229—21 ditto	
230—15 ditto	
231—32 ditto	
232—22 ditto	
233—25 ditto	
234—11 ditto	
235—22 ditto	
236—14 ditto.	

S in square.
No. 3—12 chests congou
5— 9 ditto
6—18 ditto
1—11 half-chests ditto
2—12 ditto
4—10 ditto
7—33 boxes ditto
8—22 ditto.

CS in diamond.

No. 25—16 chests congou	15 chests congou
30— 2 ditto twankay	
27— —	1 half-chest gunpowder
28— —	1 ditto hyson
29— 1 half-chest hyson.	

Terms, cash.

Extensive and Important Sale of Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, Provisions Teas, Sugars, Coffee, &c., &c.

THURSDAY, 26th March.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 26th March, at 11 o'clock,
Large parcels of teas, sugars, oilmen's stores, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

The Balance of the Cargo of Sugar, ex Casti, from Bourbon.

For Positive Sale by Auction, THURSDAY, 26th March.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from Mons. P. Boyer, to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 26th March, at 11 o'clock,
The balance of sugars ex Casti, embracing dark ration to bright counter, crystals, &c., viz.—
RB— 17 bags
DD— 10 ditto
No mark— 3 ditto
SS— 81 ditto
ABC— 16 ditto
L— 23 ditto
MM— 61 ditto
PP— 9 ditto
OO— 7 ditto
VV— 6 ditto
XX— 3 ditto
CC—218 ditto
II—169 ditto
ZZ—265 ditto
MM— 78 ditto
YY—165 ditto
LL— 38 ditto
Without the least reserve.
Terms at sale.

Baltic Deals
White Spruce Flooring
Ditto Weatherboards.
Auction Sale on Macnamara's Wharf,

On THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock.

To Timber Merchants, Builders, Contractors, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, on Macnamara's Wharf, THIS DAY, 26th March, at half-past 2 o'clock,
1,365 Baltic deals, 9 x 3, 12 to 37 feet lengths
12,000 feet white spruce flooring, tongued and grooved, 6½ x ⅞
20,000 ditto ditto weatherboards.
Without reserve.
Terms at sale.

Highly Important and Positively Unreserved Sale of choice New Autumn Drapery, just landed ex Damascus, Whinfell, Orwell, Ziba, and Kosciusko.
To Warehousemen, Drapers, Country Storekeepers, and others.

Day of Sale, FRIDAY, 27th March.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. Smith and Etheredge to sell by auction, without reserve, at their New Stores, Bank Court, King-street (in consequence of an alteration in the premises), on FRIDAY, the 27th March, at quarter to 11 o'clock prompt,
125 packages choice new autumn drapery, comprising
Assorted cotton and angola hosiery
Magenta and black striped cashmere ditto
Children's, maid's, and women's plain and embroidered jackets
Glace and nap fur trimmed ditto
Choice mantles, in glace, cloth, velvet, nap and Esquimaux
Embroidered and fur trimmed ditto
Plain winceys, tartan and silk check reps
Black silk and patent velvets
26-inch black silk genoa velvets and terrys
Black broads, doeskins, fancy does and tweeds
Black coffin cloth, black coburgs and alpacas
⅝ and ¾ machine hemmed cambric handkerchiefs
Printed corals, trimmings and velvet ribbons
Black and fancy regent ties and scarfs
West-end collars, merino and lambswool shirts
Royal Turkish, Baden Baden, and huck towels
Berlin and elastic braces and belts
Rowing and cricketing shirts
Children's, maids' and women's, sailors' straw hats
Cambric scollops, flouncings, and patent household frillings
Ladies' quilted silk petticoats
Plain reps and 6-4 cloth gold
20, 24, 30 white orientals
Paisley long and square shawls
Embroidered and fur trimmed squares and longs
Cashmere and reps ditto
Ladies underclothing
Magenta and black and fancy crimean shirts
6-4 gala and shepherds' plaids
Wincey shirtings and druggets
Ditto and rep skirts
6-4 real Aberdeen plain winceys
3-4 fancies and clan reps
Printed and fancy check flannels
Imitation Welsh and Saxony flannels
Anti-rheumatic and real Welsh ditto
Self-coloured Saxony ditto
9-4 gentian blankets
10-4 ditto ditto
10-4 white medium ditto
11-4 and 12-4 super ditto ditto
Fine French merinos, black, white, and colours
Clothing
Men's reefing jackets and pilot suits
Ditto black and fancy doe trousers, demi peg tops
Ditto Scotch tweed ditto ditto
Ditto melton kensington coats
Ditto piccadilly and diagonal kensington ditto
Ditto ditto and black ditto ditto.
The auctioneers request the special attention of the trade to this very important sale. The goods being all first-class, and bought by Mr. Smith for prompt cash, and as the present unfinished state of the stores prevent their being properly opened up, they will be sold in original packages, without the slightest reserve.
Terms, very liberal, at sale.

Congou and Hysonskin Teas.
Just landed ex Berengaria, from Hongkong.

For Unreserved Sale by Auction, THIS DAY, 26th March.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, Thursday, 26th March, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Berengaria,
DW in diamond,
No. 1—50 chests finest hysonskin, Shing Ke
No. 2—72 half-chests choice congou, Soey Fun.
Without reserve.
Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.
About 40 Tons Sugar,
More or less damaged.
Ex Casti, Philon, master, from Bourbon.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. P. Boyer to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, Thursday, at 11 o'clock prompt,
On account of whom it may concern.
All more or less damaged.
About 40 tons sugar, comprising nearly all the marks in the shipment.
Terms, cash.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Charles, master, from Leith.
26 Half-barrels Red Herrings.
More or less damaged.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, Thursday, at 11 o'clock prompt,
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Charles, from Leith.
26 half-barrels red herrings.
More or less damaged.
Terms, cash.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, &c.

Kid Gloves
Black Glaces
Oriental ribbons
Zouave Jackets
Terry Velvets
Fancy Silks
French Cashmere Shawls
Embroidered Jackets.
22 Cases of the above, a choice assortment,
Ex Mail Steamer Behar.

Day of Sale, FRIDAY, 27th March.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from Messrs Smith and Etheredge to sell by auction, at their New Stores, Bank court, King-street, on FRIDAY, 27th March, at a quarter to 11 sharp,
22 packages of the above really choice goods.
Positively without reserve.
Terms, very liberal, at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

The Cargo of the Sabrina, from Hongkong.

Highly important to Merchants, Tea Dealers, Grocers, Shippers, and others.

Auction Sale, THURSDAY, 2nd April, of about 4200 Packages choice Teas.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions from the importers, Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co. to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THURSDAY, 2nd April, at 11 o'clock.
The cargo of the Sabrina, from Hongkong, consisting of about,
GW over J in triangle,
1100 chests
2500 half-chests
600 boxes
Comprising unusually choice breakfast congou, souchong, pekoe, hyson, hysonskin, gunpowder, &c., &c.
. The auctioneers with much pleasure beg to call attention to the above really splendid shipment of teas, and with confidence assert they will be found superior to any previous importation.
Samples are now obtainable at the Rooms of the auctioneers, who suggest an early inspection and trial, so that the trade may convince themselves of the unrivalled excellence of this cargo.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

To Boot and Shoe Makers, Country Buyers, Speculators, and others.

Bostock's Celebrated Boots and Shoes.
Tenth Semi-Monthly Auction Sale.
By order of Messrs. Hyam and Co.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. Hyam and Co. to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on WEDNESDAY, 1st April, at 11 o'clock,
251 packages of the above celebrated manufacturers' goods.
Terms at sale.

To Drapers
To Clothiers
To Warehousemen
To Storekeepers, &c.

Important Sale of first-class Drapery, Clothing, &c.

FRIDAY, 27th instant.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on the above day, at 11 o'clock precisely,
200 cases of choice goods, comprising
Fine French merinos, extra widths
Ditto ditto ditto, ingrain colours
Rich printed foulards
Ditto ditto reps
Silk stripe winceys
Aberdeen winceys
Plain ditto
Pure Clonmel alpacas
Fine black lustres
Rich Norwich checks
Fine jaconet muslins
Ladies' white cotton hose
Girls' ditto ditto
Infant's cashmere cloaks and pelisses
Ditto underclothing
Child's knickerbocker and fancy dresses
Ladies' fine underclothing
Railway net skirts
Patent canrobus skirts
Brilliant fluted skirts
Skeleton skirts, twenty-five to fifty hoops
Ladies' flounced cambric skirts
9-8 French printed cambrics
9-8 light ground ditto
4-4 printed dacians
Ladies' gingham morning robes
Rich trimming, assorted
Ladies' fancy and bronze belts
Ditto white woven corsets
Rich cashmere embroidered shawls
Shepherd plaid longs, new styles
Cashmere D'Ecosse squares
Capuchines and pelerines
Rich barege shawls
Swiss spotted muslins
Printed bordered cambric handkerchiefs
Linen and cotton ticks
Saxony Welsh flannels
Fine coloured ditto.
CLOTHING, SHIRTS, &c.
Fine white eureka shirts, linen fittings
Ditto Swiss printed cambric shirts
Gents' fine melton cloth, silk trimmed
Ditto fancy wool shirts, ditto
Ditto printed flannel ditto
Ditto fine angola, extra finish
Ditto fancy regatta, new patterns
Ditto linen collars, ditto
Regent and tom thumb ties
Gents' ties and scarfs
Vulcanized and indiarubber braces
Gents' travelling scarfs
Fine black cloth sacs
Ditto fancy doe ditto
Ditto ditto pants, peg tops
Ditto bedford cord pants
Men's blue beaver jackets
Ditto ditto pilot ditto
Boys' and youths' caps
Gent's vulcanised waterproof coats
American pea jackets
Blue pilot ditto
Beaver and Witney sacs
Black and blue ribbed sacs, &c., &c.
Terms, liberal.

Witney Blankets
Scarlet ditto
Gentian ditto.

FRIDAY, 27th March.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS have been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on the above day, at 11 o'clock precisely,
15 bales, comprising
Fine medium Witney blankets
Ditto extra super ditto ditto
Ditto fine scarlet ditto
Ditto ditto gentian ditto.
Terms, liberal.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Messrs. W. DEAN and CO. beg to inform the Trade that the sale of New Autumn Drapery, at the stores of Messrs. Smith and Etheredge, Bank-court, King-street, will be continued on FRIDAY, 27th March, at a quarter to 11 sharp, when the balance of shipments, and also the new silks, ribbons, gloves, &c., ex mail steamer Behar, will be positively sold to the highest bidder.
Pitt and O'Connell streets, 25th March.

Veined Jaconet Scolloping
Ditto ditto Insertions
Ditto ditto Flouncings
Rich Sewn Collars and Sleeves
Cashmere Cambric Frillings
Coloured Tamboured Books
Swiss Spotted ditto
Rich Leno Curtains.

FRIDAY, March 27th.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS have received instructions to sell, at their Rooms, on the above day, at 11 o'clock,
Without the least reserve,
Six cases of the above goods.
Just landed ex White Adder.
. They comprise a most beautiful assortment of the newest style of work and patterns, and are well worthy the attention of first-class houses.
Terms, liberal.

Without any Reserve.

Drapery, Fancy Goods, Slops, &c., &c.
Just landed ex Kosciusko, and Highflyer.

THIS DAY, 26th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,
A seasonable assortment of drapery, fancy goods, slops, &c., &c.
Imitation Welsh flannels
Grey shirtings
French merinos
Crimean shirts
Merino and L.W. ditto
Umbrellas
Forfars
Madder bands
Fancy doe vests
Black wellington ditto
Canvas
B. and Y. shirts
Men's L.B. Scotch twill
Gents' drab oriental waterproof coats
Ditto black ditto ditto
Ditto Inverness cape ditto ditto
Ladies' waterproof mantles and hoods
Gents' silk waterproof coats
American reefers
Boys' and youths' ditto
Drab driving coats
Fancy doe sacs
Black alliance ditto
Dark and fancy bedford cord trousers, &c.
Fancy doe trousers
Black and oxford ditto
Bedford vests.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Black Brussels
Black Ducapes
Ditto Glaces
Boys' Brussels
Fancy Scarfs
Printed Corahs
Regent Ties
Eureka Scarfs
China Cords
Swiss Chinas
Coloured Borders.
SILKS.
Coloured Glaces
(in all the new shades)
Black ditto
Check Silks
Fancy Stripes
Black Stripe
Florentine
Orientals
Aprons
Satin Border ditto.

THIS DAY, Thursday, the 26th, at 11.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Rooms, THIS DAY, Thursday, the 26th, at 11 o'clock sharp,
7 cases of the above goods.
Terms at sale.

Unreserved Woollen Cloth Sale.
To close various consignments.
Without any Reserve.
To Woollen Drapers, Tailors, Merchant Tailors, Storekeepers, and the Trade.

On FRIDAY, 27th, at 11 o'clock sharp.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day, without any reserve,
17 cases woollen cloths and doeskins, consisting of almost every line required by the trade during the approaching season, as follows:—
Fine West of England broads
Ditto ditto narrows
Yorkshire fancy does
West fancy ditto
Scotch tweeds
Heather mixtures
Ferguson's silesias
Mantle cloths
Petershams
Melton cloths
Casbans and silesias
Black vesting velvet
Rich figured ditto
Genoa ditto
Superfine foreign ditto
Black cloths
Ditto single cassimeres
Ditto milled ditto
Double shepherds, in all qualities
Union doeskins.
Terms at sale.

China Goods.
Cargo of the Berengaria, from Canton.
Consisting of—
Matting, all widths and colours
Camphorwood Trunks
Joss Sticks, Chinese Toys
Rice Paper Paintings
Rice Books
Portable Chests of Drawers
Ditto ditto, with Secretaire Tops
Rattan Chairs
Chow Chow Baskets
Wine, Fruit, Work, and Tumbler ditto
Clothes ditto
Waste Paper ditto
Market ditto
Covered ditto ditto
Washing Silks
White and Crimson Pongees
Nankeens
Grasscloths
Grasscloth Handkerchiefs
Rich Shawls
Rich Canton Crape ditto
Rich Coloured ditto
Mexican Sashes, &c.
To Upholsterers, Drapers, Warehousemen, Shippers, Outfitters, Mercers, Fancy Dealers, Storekeepers, and the Trade.

WEDNESDAY, 1st April, at 11 o'clock sharp, and THURSDAY, 2nd, same time.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. R. Towns and Co. to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days, the whole of the above shipment of useful goods, now landing from the Berengaria, direct from Canton.
. These goods have been selected by competent agents, thoroughly acquainted with the wants of the Sydney market.
Purchasers for the interior or for shipment will receive every facility in obtaining original packages.
As soon as all the goods are landed they will be on view at the Rooms, due notice of which will be given.
To large buyers terms will be liberal.

Damaged Saddles.
On account of whom it may concern.

FRIDAY, March 27th.

To Saddlers, Ironmongers, Country Buyers, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, FRIDAY, March 27th, at 11 o'clock,
§ 555—One case, containing
12 full shafto all-over hogskin saddles, complete
12 extra strong single bridles, 1¼ inch.
560—One case, containing
12 stockmen's saddles, cut back, head spring bars, &c., complete
541—One case, containing
12 half shafto stockmen's saddles, complete
12 extra strong single bridles, 1½ inch ring snaffles, &c., complete.
6 extra stout flat martingales.
579—One case, containing
12 half shafto stockmen's saddles, complete
12 billeted snaffle bridles, 1¼, complete
6 extra stout martingales.
All more or less damaged.
Terms, cash.

Damaged Paper
Damaged Paper.
On account of whom it may concern.

FRIDAY, March 27th.

To Merchants
To Grocers
To Ironmongers
To Storekeepers and others.

MR. CHAS. TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, on FRIDAY, March 27th, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Sarah Neumann, Sweet, master, from London,
26 bales, each 16 reams, 30 lbs., royal hand grey, 20 x 25.
All more or less damaged.
Terms, cash.

Important Sale of Stationery, Saddlery, Perfumery, &c.

FRIDAY, March 27th.

To Saddlers
To Ironmongers
To Perfumers
To Grocers
To Stationers and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, on FRIDAY, March 27th, at 11 o'clock,
About 50 packages, comprising
Imperial, double imperial paper
Elephant crown ditto
Single demy ditto
Glazed casing, 39 x 45, ditto
Royal hand grey
Drapers' paper
All-over hogskin saddles
Dogcart harness
Plated ditto, lamps
Envelopes, in great variety
Photographic albums
Perfumery
Saddle cloths
Concertinas
Jewellery, &c., &c.
No reserve.
Terms at sale.

EIGHT small HOUSES, on the South Head Road, between Bourke and Dowling streets, and directly opposite the Roman Catholic Church, known as the Sacred Heart, together with the unimproved Land on the East side, as shown in the plan, and two small buildings at the rear of those fronting the South Head Road.
For positive Sale, by order of the Mortgagee, at the risk of a former purchaser.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, the 26th March, at 11 o'clock for a quarter past 11 prompt,
All that PARCEL of LAND, situate in the parish of Alexandria, in the city of Sydney, containing 1 rood 7 perches, more or less, commencing on the south side of the old South Head Road, at a point distant 87 feet 10 inches, westerly from the city boundary, near the toll-bar, as it formerly stood; bounded on the east by a line bearing southerly, 79 feet to a ditch; on the south, by a line bearing north-westerly, 157 feet 6 inches; on the west, by land belonging to the estate of the late Robert Taylor, being a line 98 feet 6 inches to the old South Head Road; and on the north, by that road, 134 feet 3 inches, to the point of commencement, together with eight small houses erected thereon, and two at the rear.
Terms at sale.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

Two Small Cottages, in Church-street, Pyrmont, near the corner of Mill-street, in the neighbourhood of the Steam Navigation Company's Works.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THIS DAY, the 26th March, at 11 o'clock,
Two small cottages, erected of stone, on a plot of land having 30 feet frontage to the north side of Church-street, by a depth on the east side of 72 feet, lying 30 feet westward of the corner of Mill-street, and numbered 5 and 7, the former containing three rooms, and the latter two rooms. Ground enclosed; water laid on; public gas-light in front of the houses. Always tenanted.
They are held under lease, having 57 years to run. For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer.

A Two-storied double verandah House in Crown-street, between Stanley and Liverpool streets, nearly opposite the Primitive Methodist Chapel, being No. 172, on the east side of the street. Also, a Cottage of 3 rooms and kitchen at the rear, occupied by Mrs. Gill.
For Positive Sale.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed to sell by auction, at the Land Sales' Room, 154, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, the 26th March, at 11 o'clock,
A stone-built house of two stories, stuccoed front, with double verandah, on the east side of Crown-street, numbered 172, the tenth door from Stanley-street, rising the hill towards Liverpool-street.
The house contains two rooms, passage, and kitchen on the ground floor, and two rooms on the first floor, with French windows, entering into the upper verandah or covered balcony. A back entrance from a lane at the rear. Water laid on.
At the same time, and as part of the same lot, will be sold, a stone-built cottage at the rear, containing 3 rooms and kitchen, occupied by Mrs. Gill at a rental of 9s. per week. The house in Crown-street was vacated on the 16th instant, and will not be let before the sale. Mrs. Gill will show both houses.
The frontage is 17 feet to Crown-street, by a depth of 97 feet 7 inches to a lane 16 feet wide, and by that lane 17 feet.
Title, good; and may be seen at the Auction Rooms where the key of the front house may be obtained.

Farms of Rich Alluvial Land.
Portions of the Doribank Estate, known as the grant to the late Mr. Archibald M'Intyre, on the navigable part of the Williams River, about eight miles from Raymond Terrace, subdivided by him, and now highly cultivated by proprietors and tenants.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 9th of April, at 11 o'clock,
1st—2 farms containing 71 acres 2 roods 27 perches, being lots 7 and 15, adjoining each other, of the Doribank Estate, having a frontage of 10 chains to the navigable part of the River Williams, bounded on the north by Miskell's purchase, and on the east by a road separating it from other land purchased, and occupied by Miskell, formerly part of the same grant. A part of this land is cultivated and otherwise improved. All fenced in. The newly-proclaimed road from Raymond Terrace passes through this property.
2nd—Lot 11, portion of the same grant, containing 30 acres 2 roods 12 perches.
3rd—Lot 12, a farm containing 34 acres, a little more or less, of the same estate, separated by a road one chain wide from lot 11, and, like it, bounded on three sides by roads of one chain wide, both partly improved, bounded on the side near the river by S. Ketchley's farm.
This lot is also bounded on the south by M'Donald's, and on the east by the road separating it from Miskill's.
Lot 11 is bounded on the north by Keegan's farm.
The old road from Raymond Terrace is near these farms, so that the produce can be sent every day either by land or water to the steamers' wharf, and landed the same evening in Sydney. The soil is known to be of the finest kind for agricultural purposes.
Title satisfactory. Terms, liberal. A plan on view at the auction room.

On FRIDAY, March 27th, at 11 o'clock.

At Belle Vue Cottage, Kent-street, three doors north of Bathurst-street.

Elegant and Substantial Household Furniture
Drawing-room Suite
Pier Glass, Bookcase
Loo Table, Velvet Pile Carpets
Harmonium
Brass Bedsteads and Bedding
Wardrobe, Washstand, and Furniture
Large Dinner Service
Glass, China, Plated Ware
Culinary Utensils and Sundries.

MR. WALTER BRADLEY has been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, Belle Vue Cottage, Kent-street, on FRIDAY, March 27th, at 11 o'clock,
The above.
Terms, cash.

On SATURDAY, March 28th, at 11 o'clock.
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

Very Superior Household Furniture
Silver Plate, Electro Plate, Glass
Carpets, Pier Glass, Ornaments
Cottage Pianoforte, in rosewood
Handsome Bookcase and Escritoire
Valuable Scientific Works
Double Gun and Case
Large Bagatelle Table, with Balls and Cues
Drawing Room Suite
Tubular Iron Bedsteads
Cooking-stove, and Sundries.
The property of a Gentleman leaving the colony.

MR. WALTER BRADLEY has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 239, George-street, on SATURDAY, March 28th, at 11 o'clock,
Some very superior household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, March 27th, at 2 o'clock,

At Forster-street, near Market-lane, off Goulburn-street.
By order of John Morris, Esq., official assignee in the estate of Peter Farrell.

Household Furniture and Effects.

MR. WALTER BRADLEY has received instructions to sell by auction, at the residence of the insolvent,
Household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.

China, Glass, Earthen, Basket, and Toy Ware.

To the Trade generally.

PAYTEN and DAY will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 156, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, the 26th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Several shipments of the above goods.
The whole of which will be sold without the slightest reserve.
Terms at sale.

China Ware.

PAYTEN and DAY will sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, the 26th instant, at 11 o'clock,
10 hogsheads superior china ware, comprising breakfast and tea sets of the most improved patterns.
Terms at sale.

To Earthenware Dealers and others.

PAYTEN and DAY will sell, at the Sydney Auction Mart, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, the 26th instant, at 11 o'clock,
30 crates earthenware, consisting of printed bowls and saucers, plates, dishes, bowls, cover dishes; assorted crates jugs, dinner services, &c.
Terms at sale.

To Toy and Basket Men, and others.

PAYTEN and DAY will sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, 156, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 26th instant, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of fancy baskets and toys, comprising white, coloured, painted, flower and brown, waggons, &c., and a variety of useful toys.
Terms, cash.

To Earthenware Dealers and Private Parties.

Doulton's Patent Filters and Stone Ware.

PAYTEN and DAY will sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, the 26th instant, at 11 o'clock,
A shipment of above goods, embracing 2, 3, and 4 gallon filters, brown jugs, large sizes, &c.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
Marble Chimney Pieces.
Ex Marcianus, from Liverpool.

54 cases of
Veined
Dove
Statuary, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions from the importers, Messrs. Thacker, Daniell, and Co., to sell by auction, at their old Stores, No. 17, Wynyard-lane, immediately in the rear of their old auction rooms, on an early day,
54 cases superior marble mantel pieces.
Particulars in future issues.

Preliminary Notice.

Opening Sale of the New Exchange Auction Rooms, 273, George-street.

General Drapery, &c., &c., viz.—
Manchester Goods
White and coloured Blankets
Plain and Fancy Winseys
Grey Calicos
Silks
Felt Hats
Prints
Flannels
White and Coloured Shirts
Crimean ditto
Hollands
Chadwick's Twills
Tweed Trouserings
Rolled Shirtings
Pea Jackets
Fancy Doe Trousers
Pilot Cloth Trousers
Cheviot Tweed Suits
Fancy Doe Vests
Miller's Mole Trousers
Bedford Cord Trousers
3-bushel Bags
Woolpacks
Sacking
Damaged Trousers
Blue Jeans, &c., &c.
207 Packages New and Seasonable Goods,
Now landing ex late arrivals.
For Positive Unreserved Sale.

To Drapers
To Wholesale Warehousemen
To Country Buyers
To Shippers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, 273, George-street, on an early day,
207 packages of new and seasonable goods.
Now landing,
Ex Kosciusko
Ex Minerva
And other late arrivals.
Detailed particulars in a future issue.

Preliminary Notice.

Congou and Hysonskin Teas
Java Rice
Patras Currants
White Herrings
Ling Fish
Batty's, Coward's, Copland's, and Badger's Oilmen's Stores
Jamaica Ginger
Liverpool Salt, &c., &c.

FRIDAY, 27th March.

STOKES, CRAIG, and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street North, on FRIDAY, 27th March,
Several parcels of the above goods.
Terms at sale.
Particulars in future advertisements.

Cement. Cement.
Portland Cement.
On account of whom it may concern.
Damaged by Sea Water.
To Builders, Contractors, and others.

SATURDAY, 28th March.

STOKES, CRAIG, and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street North, at 11 o'clock prompt, on SATURDAY, 28th March,
On account of whom it may concern,
Damaged by sea water, ex Minerva, from London,
B—28 barrels Knight, Bevan, and Sturges' portland cement, much damaged
B—18 barrels ditto ditto ditto, slightly damaged.
Ex Lobelia, from London,
A—87 barrels Knight, Bevan, and Sturges' portland cement, slightly.
Terms, nett cash.

Congou and Young Hyson Teas.
Ex Berengaria and Maury.

FRIDAY, 27th March.

To Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.

STOKES, CRAIG, and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street North, at 11 o'clock, on FRIDAY, 27th March,
Ex Berengaria,
GS in diamond,
250 boxes finest young hyson
400 half-chests fine ditto ditto.
Ex Maury, from Foo Chow,
500 boxes Kaisow congou
100 half-chests ditto ditto
50 chests ditto ditto.
Terms at sale.

Congou Teas. Congou Teas.

FRIDAY, 27th March.

To Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Storekeepers, &c.
Ex Wilhelmine.
100 Chests Congou.

STOKES, CRAIG, and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street North, at 11 o'clock prompt, on FRIDAY, 27th March,
Ex Wilhelmine,
PF over M,
§ 54—40 chests super Kaisow congou
55—36 ditto ditto ditto
56—16 ditto ditto ditto
57— 8 ditto ditto ditto.
Without reserve.
Terms at sale.

Sardines, Sardines.

FRIDAY, 27th March.

To Grocers, Storekeepers, Shippers, &c.

STOKES, CRAIG, and CO. will sell by auction, on FRIDAY, 27th March, at their Rooms, Pitt-street North, at 11 o'clock,
20 cases Cone and Martin's quarter sardines
20 ditto ditto ditto half ditto.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 26th March, 1863.

Galvanized Corrugated Iron
Best Navy Canvas, assorted Nos.
Woolpacks
Seaming Twine
Rope, &c.
To Shipchandlers
To Ironmongers
To Sailmakers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 26th March, 1863, at 11 o'clock precisely,
20 tons galvanized corrugated iron, assorted lengths, 24, 26, and 28 gauges
10 bales best navy canvas, assorted Nos.
5 ditto woolpacks
5 ditto seaming twine
10 tons rope.
Terms at sale.

MONDAY, 30th March, 1863.

Kerosene Lamps
Ditto Chimneys
Ditto Wicks
Ditto Globes, &c.

For Positive Unreserved Sale.
To Lamp Manufacturers and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on MONDAY, 30th March, 1863, at 11 o'clock precisely,
18 packages of the undermentioned goods, viz.,
Kerosene lamps (every description)
Ditto chandeliers
Ditto chimneys
Ditto wicks
Ditto globes
Paper shades, brushware, &c.
The attendance of buyers is particularly desired to the above highly important sale, the assortment and quality being such as to merit the attention of the trade generally.
Terms at sale.

Coolah.

160 Acres of Land, upon which is erected an Hotel named Squatters' Home Inn.
By order of the Mortgagee.

To Merchants, Squatters, Hotelkeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions from the mortgagee to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, the first week of May.
160 acres of rich alluvial land, situated on Coolah Creek, on which are erected the Squatters' Home Inn, known as the property of Mr. James M'Cubbin.
Detailed particulars will be published.
Terms at sale.

Weekly Produce Sale.

Wool, Tallow, Sheepskins, Hides, &c.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Thursday, 26th March, at 11 o'clock precisely,
217 bales wool
25 casks tallow
2000 Sheepskins
477 Hides, &c., &c.
Shankbones
Horns and hair.
Terms, cash.

Wool, Tallow, Hides, Sheepskins, &c.

O. B. EBSWORTH will sell by public auction, at his Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Thursday, 26th March, at a quarter for half-past 10 o'clock precisely,
48 bales wool
18 casks tallow
Lot hides
Lot sheepskins, &c.
Terms cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

FRIDAY, 27th March.

Wool, Sheepskins, Tallow, Hides, Horns, Shankbones, &c.

MESSRS. DURHAM and IRWIN will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Bales wool
Sheepskins
Casks tallow
Hides
Horns, shankbones, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

English Seed Barley.

FRIDAY, 27th March.

MESSRS. DURHAM and IRWIN will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, at half-past 11 o'clock,
75 bags English seed barley.
Terms, cash.

Produce Sale, at the Railway Depot.

THOMAS DAWSON will sell by auction, THIS DAY, 26th March, at his Depot, commencing at 11 o'clock,
A number of fine milch cows, from Erskine Park
25 fat calves, from Morpeth; besides
Fat sheep, lambs, calves, pigs, &c., from various districts.
At 2 o'clock,
Pressed hay, hides, skins, poultry, butter, honey, eggs, bacon, potatoes, lard, and all kinds of dairy, farm, and garden produce, in lots to suit purchasers. Also, Horses, vehicles, &c., &c.

Imported Durham Bull.
Milch Cows, Springers, Heifers.
At the Railway Auction Depot,

THIS DAY, 26th instant, at 10 o'clock.

THOMAS DAWSON has received instructions to sell by auction, as above,
30 head of dairy cattle, consisting of
1 imported Durham bull, ex Duncan Dunbar
10 cows in full milk, and springing
8 dry cows, and the remainder are 1 and 2 year old heifers.
Terms, cash.
No reserve.

Bullocks, Steers, Cows, Springing Heifers.

At the Sale Yards, Campbelltown, on MONDAY, 30th instant, at 12 o'clock punctually.

THOMAS DAWSON has been instructed by William Ray, Esq., to sell by auction, as above,
90 head of cattle, amongst which are
40 bullocks, in good condition, fit for the yoke, very quiet, and all bred in the district
6 working bullocks
1 bull of the famous Glenlee breed
The remainder consists of cows, steers, heifers, several springing.
The majority of the above stock is descended from the noted Glenlee dairy herd, and the whole are in good condition.
No reserve. Terms, cash.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from R. Gerald, Esq., to sell by auction, at Mr. John Fullagar's, THIS DAY, 26th instant, at 11 o'clock,
300 prime fat cattle, in lots.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from Mr. C. Sather to sell by auction, at Mr. John Fullagar's, THIS DAY, 26th instant, 11 o'clock,
150 head of prime fat cattle, in lots.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from Joseph Pearse, Esq., to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, THIS DAY, the 26th March, at 11 o'clock,
196 head of prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.
The well-known JP brand.

Windsor.
Hoskisson's Horses.

JOHN B. LAVERACK has received instructions from John Hoskisson, Esq., of Clifton, to sell by public auction, on SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 o'clock, at Mr. James Dorset's Yards, Windsor,
25 heavy draught colts and fillies.
To carriers, draymen, and persons desirous of possessing some of the best draught horses in the colony, the sale of the above lot of colts offers an opportunity seldom to be met with; they are carefully selected from the well-known stud of Mr. Hoskisson, and considered by competent judges to be equal to any ever brought into the market.
Terms at sale.

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GENERAL NOTICE.—The Agents of this Journal in various parts of the colony are as follows:—

WESTERN.

Bathurst, Guyong, Molong, Canowindra, Kelso, Peel, Rockley, Meadow Flat, and O'Connell Plains—Mr. C. W. Croaker.
Carcoar—Mr. George Rowlands
Cowra—Mr. Thomas Walsh
Hartley and Bowenfels—Mr. J. Larter
Orange—Mr. James Dale
Wellington, Montefiores, and Ironbarks—Mr. R. A. Stace
Mudgee, Ryalstone, Avisford, Louisa Creek, Windeyer, Long Creek, and Mundooran—Mr. John Dickson
Sofala and Tambaroora—Mr. W. Walker
Dubbo—Mr. W. Anthony
Ryde—G. Pope.

SOUTHERN.

Camden, Narellan, Burragorang, and the Oaks—Mr. E. Simpson, Camden
Berrima and Sutton Forest—Messrs. E. and W. Fieldhouse
Goulburn, Marulan, Collector, and Bungonia—Mr. Robert Craig
Queanbeyan—
Kiandra, Snowy River—
Yass, Binalong, Gunning, Murrumburrah, and Jugiong—Mr. William R. Laidlaw
Braidwood, Araluen, and Nelligen—Mr. A. Vider, storekeeper and auctioneer
Burrowa—Mr. John Hurley
Gundagai and Tarcutta—Mr. Michael Norton
Wollongong and Dapto—Mr. George Hewlett
Kiama, Jerrigong, and Jamberoo—Mr. Thomas J. Fuller
Shell Harbour—Mr. E. Graham
Moruya, Bodalla, Nerrigundha, Mullenderee, and Broulee—Mr. Oliver Lodge
Shoalhaven—Mr. R. H. Kemp
Albury—Ten-mile Creek—
Cooma, Nimitybelle—Mr. William Ross
Bombala, Eden, Bega, Delegate, Merrimbula, and Panbula—Mr. A. G. Flavelle
Bungendore—Mr. G. C. Lenehan
Wagga Wagga and Marengo—Mr. George Forsyth
Lang's Crossing—Robert Neilson
Adelong and Tumut—Mr. Anthony Graham, Adelong

NORTHERN.

Hinton, Hexham, Wollombi, Seaham, Largs, Millers' Forest, and Black Creek—Mr. R. Blair
Dungog and Clarence Town—Mr. Hanna
Armidale—Mr. L. Bradshaw
Paterson and Gresford—Mr. W. Thomson
Singleton and Jerry's Plains—Mr. William Meyn
Muswellbrook and Merton—
Merriwa—
Murrurundi, Quirindi, and Warialda—Mr. Alexander Brodie
Nundle, Hanging Rock, and Bowling Alley Point—
Tamworth—Mr. P. J. Coghlan
Rocky River, Uralla, and Bendemeer—Mr. A. W. Hayles
Scone—Mr. Asser
Glen Quin, Gulligal, Narrabri, and Wee Waa—Mr. William Maguire
Port Macquarie—Mr. H. Tozer
Kempsey, Macleay River—Mr. Otho Dangar
Cundletown, Wingham, Tarree, and Timonee, Manning River—Mr. Henry John Cornish
Glen Innes—Mr. John Proctor
Richmond River—Mr. E. Ross, postmaster, Ballina
Tenterfield—Mr. E. O'Connell, postmaster
Clarence River—North and South Grafton, Lawrence, and Ulmarra—Mr. Thomas Fisher
Walcha—Mr. W. Haydon Daniel, storekeeper.

INTERCOLONIAL.

QUEENSLAND.

Brisbane—Mr. James Miller
Ipswich—Mr. H. Kilner
Toowoomba and Drayton—Mr. W. H. Groom
Gayndah—Mr. J. Auberbach
Rockhampton—Messrs. Hutchinson, Hunter, and Co.
Gladstone, Port Curtis—Mr. R. Hetherington
Maryborough, Wide Bay—Messrs. Buzacott and Hingston
Calandoon—Mr. W. Elliott.

VICTORIA.

Melbourne—Messrs. Gordon and Gotch.
Geelong—Messrs. Francis and Jackson.

TASMANIA.

Hobart Town—Messrs. Walch and Son
Launceston—Mr. F. G. Spicer.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Mr. Joseph Fisher, Grenfell-street.
NEW ZEALAND.—Captain Bowden.

LONDON.

Mr. F. Algar, 11, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street
Mr. George Street, 30, Cornhill.

THE CONDEMNED CRIMINALS.—To the Editor of the HERALD.

"The wretch, condemn'd with life to part,
Still, still, on hope relies,
And every pang that rends the heart,
Bids expectation rise."
—GOLDSMITH.

James Martin deserves the thanks of the community for his learned, logical, and sympathetic appeal to his Excellency, which I have just read in your journal of this day.

For many years an advocate for the total abolition of punishment of death, I am more than ever convinced that the time has arrived for its fulfilment. That man can be trained cool, calm, and deliberately to take the life of his fellow man for the consideration of his own daily sustenance, and under the protection of the law, is so repugnant to Christianity, that the wonder is not that so many criminals escape through the conscientious scruples of the jury, as it is, that a jury can be found that will give their veto to strangle a fellow-being.

I remember well, when Sir James Graham was reduced to but one plea against the abolition of death punishment, and that was, "That the people were not ripe for it out of doors." That plea cannot be advanced here. The Executive have abolished it temporarily. Let the voice of the people (while it is still rife) abolish it permanently. Let the punishment of death henceforth be erased from our Statute Books. There is one argument in my favour I never heard broached, and, of course, never yet defended—to wit—it admits of no commutation.

The criminal sentenced to any period of imprisonment, even be it for life, may, by perseverance, probation, and atonement, get a respite for some portion of his term; while the wretch, sentenced to death, pays his penalty in "one fell swoop." Remorse, contrition, repentance on his behalf, are all in vain.

In the case before us (on the reasoning of your learned correspondent, James Martin), the prisoner under sentence of death has not had a fair trial, and, as he justly argues, if he be hanged, the deed will be more to appease the hungry maw of revenge than to satisfy the placid appetite of justice.

A youth when it took place, I watched with earnestness the case of Barber, who, with his client Fletcher, was sentenced to transportation for life (in the renowned will forgery case).

Had he been found guilty contemporaneously with Dr. Dodd, the gallows would have been his death-bed. But, having been tried in more enlightened times, his own tongue has proved his own innocence, and William Barber (whose bones, under the old *regime*, would now be mouldering in the grave) yet lives, restored to all the emoluments enjoyed by the legal profession, with a bonus of £5000 from his paternal Government as a recompense for his illegal imprisonment. Nay, more—the fate of Eliza Fenning should never be erased from the memory of jurors, or from the placid mind who occupies the judgment-seat.

My elder brother was a Sunday-school scholar in Eagle-street chapel, Red Lion-square, Holborn, London. Eliza Fenning was likewise a Sunday-school scholar in the same chapel. She was in the service of a family in Chancery-lane. Some of the family were poisoned. Eliza Fenning was accused, tried, found guilty of administering that poison, and sentenced to be hanged on circumstantial evidence,—the Judge, the jury, and the populace proclaiming (as with one voice), "Blood must be shed, vengeance must be gratified." Accordingly, Eliza Fenning, clothed in white (emblematic of her innocence), was ushered on to the stage (the work of many a strong man's arm) to be hung, to appease the public appetite. My brother tells me that all the Sunday-school scholars (himself included), were so satisfied of the innocence of Eliza Fenning that they all mustered in their holiday suits at the foot of the fatal drop, to inspire confidence in, and sing the last requiem over the last moment of the unnatural death of Eliza Fenning.

A few years after a son of the poisoned family, who had been a material witness against Eliza Fenning (conscience stricken), confessed that he did the deed for which Eliza Fenning was hung. So much for circumstantial evidence! So much for the evidence of an accomplice!

Yours respectfully,
DAVID WILEY.

THE SYDNEY M[AIL]

PERMANENT ENLARGEMENT OF THE PAPER TO TWELVE PAGES.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Single copy .... Fourpence
For FIVE Quarters (in advance) £1

The issue of the SYDNEY MAIL is now 9000 copies. It circulates in all directions over the colony, in all the adjacent colonies, and is regularly remitted to Great Britain. A great additional circulation is confidently anticipated for the enlarged issue. As a medium for advertisements the SYDNEY MAIL is second only to the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD. The terms for advertising are—

Two lines	One shilling.
Four lines	Two shillings.
Six lines	Three shillings.
Eight lines	Four shillings.

And 3d. (threepence) per line for every additional line for each insertion.

A considerable reduction is made where advertisements are continued for 3, 6, or 12 months.

All subscriptions and advertisements are payable in advance.

THE SYDNEY MAIL.—AGENTS for this journal must lodge their orders for the quantity they may require of the Town Edition with the counter clerk not later than 8 o'clock on FRIDAY EVENING.

*** STOREKEEPERS can be supplied at rates which allow an ample margin for profit, but must remit the amount of each order IN ADVANCE. Orders from the Country should be posted in time to arrive in Sydney by the Thursday morning's mail.

Publishing Office, Hunter-street, Sydney.

STABLES and STRAKER'S WOOL CIRCULARS for 1862 series.—A few complete copies for sale. MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

RAWACK LEOPOLD.—Office, George-street, No. 269, opposite Hunter-street.

STUART'S EXPLORATIONS THROUGH THE COUNTRY OF AUSTRALIA—Last of the Explorers. 1 vol. 8vo, with chart, price 6s. A. CUBITT, Bridge-street, and J. SANDS, George-street, Sydney.

THE HOUSEHOLD PHYSICIAN, by the eminent Dr. Warren, of Boston, receives the highest approbation and patronage of the first gentlemen and families of Sydney. A brief examination of the work will satisfy the most scrupulous of its merits and importance as a library book of reference or a household guide to health; complete in one large volume of 800 pp. at 35s. R. J. BURR, general publishing agent, 411, George-street.

MR. H. BERTRAND, Surgeon-Dentist, continues to supply Artificial Teeth, on the new self-sustaining principle, on gold or flexible vulcanite palates. This method obviates the removal of stumps, protects the remaining teeth, and renders mastication perfect. 27, Hunter-street.

TOOTHACHE CURED, and Decayed Teeth preserved without pain. Mr. BERTRAND, 27, Hunter-street.

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH.—This excellent Family Pill is a medicine of long-tried efficacy for purifying the blood, so very essential for the foundation of good health, and correcting all disorders of the stomach and bowels. Two or three doses will convince the afflicted of its salutary effects. The stomach will speedily regain its strength; a healthy action of the liver, bowels, and kidneys will rapidly take place; and renewed health will be the quick result of taking this medicine, according to the directions accompanying each box.

Persons of a full habit, who are subject to headache, giddiness, drowsiness, and singing in the ears, arising from too great a flow of blood to the head, should never be without them, as many dangerous symptoms will be entirely carried off by their timely use.

For females, these pills are truly excellent, removing all obstructions, the distressing headache so very prevalent with the sex, depression of spirits, dulness of sight, nervous affections, blotches, pimples, and sallowness of the skin, and give healthy, juvenile bloom to the complexion.

To mothers they are confidently recommended as the best medicine that can be taken; and for children of all ages they are unequalled.

These pills unite the recommendation of a mild operation with the most successful effect; and for elderly people, or where an occasional aperient is required, nothing can be better adapted.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorised the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229, Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamps affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

Sold in England at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d per box.

Agents for Sydney, Messrs. J. and E. ROW, (late Messrs. Foss, Son, and Co.) 219, Pitt-street.

SOMETHING NEW IN AUSTRALIA.—The attention of the Australian public is invited to the most genial and infallible Tonic and Alterative ever introduced in this country. Hostetter's STOMACH BITTERS is not merely a Restorative. Its preventional operation is even more extraordinary than its curative properties. It fortifies the system against the deadly effects of unwholesome air, impure water, privation and exposure, and literally forestalls the harassing and dangerous diseases of the stomach and bowels peculiar to wild unsettled regions. In the mining districts of California it has superseded all other stimulants and tonics, including quinine, and wherever it is used regularly as a preventive, intermittent and bilious remittent fever are comparatively unknown. The spirit of rye, the purest of all diffusive stimulants is intermixed with the juices of tonic, alterative, anti-scorbutic and antibilious plants and roots, in this powerful constitutional invigorant, of which the proprietors are now manufacturing from 800 to 1000 dozen bottles per week at their immense establishment at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, United States.

Obtainable of all the prominent druggists.

STANFORD and CO., sole agents, 208, Pitt-street, Sydney.

SARSAPARILLA.—Hodgkinson and Company's Fluid Extract of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla. Sold in bottles, 3s. and 5s. 6d. A. J. WATT and CO., 534, George-street, Sydney.

BARRY'S Tricopherous for the hair. Sole agents for Australia, M. MOSS and CO., Wynyard-lane.

THE original genuine S. P. Townsend's SARSAPARILLA. M. MOSS and CO., Wynyard-lane.

IMPORTANT TO INVALIDS and Sufferers from Indigestion, weakness of the stomach, nervous debility, extreme lassitude, ague, &c.—The Tonic Essence of Chiretta and Quinine will be found the most efficacious remedy in all the above cases, and also particularly useful in checking the incipient or first stage of decline. Prepared only by A. J. WATT and CO., 534, George-street, Sydney.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS, after one trial, will convince the most sceptical that they give ease more speedily than any other drug in all affections of the throat and chest. In diphtheria, sore throat, croup, hoarseness, and morning cough they are almost specific. Sold by SARPY and MUSGRAVE, 93, King-street, Sydney.

CLARK and CO., sole Patentees and Manufacturers of Self-coiling REVOLVING SAFETY SHUTTERS, IN STEEL AND IRON, 3s and 3s 6d per foot.

Manufacturers to her Majesty's Honorable Board of Works.

These shutters are in one sheet, without chains, rivets, or pins; are both fire and thief proof, require no machinery, and can be easily fixed by any workman. Clark shutters are fitted at the

Royal Exchange, London	London and Westminster Bank
General Post Office	Emperor Insurance Office
Treasury Office	Britannia Insurance Office
War Office	Mercantile Insurance Office
Royal Military Staff College	Scottish Amicable Office
Ecclesiastical Court	Submarine Telegraph Office
Woolwich Dockyard	Marquis of Conyngham.
London and County Bank	

And upwards of 300 of the principal banks and insurance offices in London and the provinces.

The only shutters that received a prize at the International Exhibition.

Prospectuses forwarded free. Works, 15, Gate-street, London, W.C.

PATENT FIRE-EXTINGUISHING APPARATUS.—J. PARTRIDGE has invented an apparatus for the preservation of life and property from destruction by fire, for which he has obtained Royal Letters Patent, and which he now offers to parties for the extinguishing of fire in all kinds of buildings—as dwellings, manufactories, stores, woolsheds, barns, mills, sugar-houses, places of worship, places of amusement, &c. This apparatus will be found invaluable, as it will be brought to play upon the flame immediately in any part of the building, and as he has exhibited one which he has fixed on his premises to about a hundred scientific gentlemen, they all express the one idea of its efficiency, and the impossibility of a building being burnt down with such an apparatus fixed therein. Any parties requiring such an apparatus can see one by applying at the Works. J. P. now presents it to the public with the fullest confidence of achieving great results therefrom, and to make the names of fires to buildings almost unheard of. The apparatus is cheap, and noted for its simplicity, and can be set in motion by the occupants of buildings.

JAMES PARTRIDGE, patentee and sole manufacturer, 105, Bathurst-street, Sydney.

SALE OF EXHIBITION GOODS, ex mail steamer Behar.—FRANCIS GILES and CO., Denison House, 376, 378, and 380, George-street, Sydney, beg to announce that, in conjunction with Messrs. Grant and Gask, of Oxford-street, London, they have become purchasers of a portion of the goods of 137 exhibitors. The entire parcel comprises—

Shawls, Silks, Gloves, Lace Goods, Emboideries, Dress Fabrics, Muslin Curtains, Linens, and various other fancy articles.

In addition, they have also received the whole of their SEASON'S SHIPMENTS, ex the following late arrivals, viz.:—

Ex Damascus	44 packages
Light of the Age	55 ditto
Agra	109 ditto
Whinfell	108 ditto
Koskiusco	89 ditto
Orwell	106 ditto
Highflyer	84 ditto
Mail steamer	27 ditto
Making a total of	632 packages.

And they are enabled with much confidence to state that their STOCK is the LARGEST, CHOICEST, and most ATTRACTIVE ever offered in the COLONIES by one ESTABLISHMENT. It comprises a choice, elegant, rich, and most recherche collection of

FOREIGN and BRITISH SILKS, SHAWLS, MANTLES,

And fancy dresses of every description.

Rich black glace silks, Noire Imperiales, Moire Antiques, French Silks in floral and other designs, Foulard and Washing Silks, and Checked and Striped Silks in great variety.

Foreign and British Lace, Ribbons, Hosiery, Gloves, Furs, Haberdashery, Trimmings, &c.

A magnificent stock of

SHAWLS, MANTLES, JACKETS, and WINTER CLOAKS.

Lace, Llama, and Paisley Shawls.

New Autumn Dresses.

Foulard Lustres, Foulard Reps, Clan Tartan Reps, Double Mohairs, Poplin Droguets, rich Imperial Droguets, real Aberdeen Winceys, French Merinos, Poplinettes, &c.

LADIES' CRINOLINE PETTICOATS.

Watch springs, Paris, and American skeleton skirts; Thomson's patent crinoline skirts, and an endless variety of quilted petticoats, in llama wool, silk, satin, &c.

New designs in front fastening Elastic Stays.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING.

Household Drapery and Family Linens.

Gentlemen's and youths' Autumn Clothing, warranted of the first cut, style, and make.

General Mourning and Dressmaking complete.

Matching and country orders promptly and carefully executed.

Patterns and illustrated fashion books forwarded free.

NEW MILLINERY, Ex Mail Steamer Behar.—We have much pleasure in announcing the receipt of TWO CASES of choice MILLINERY, ex the above late arrival, which will be open This Morning.

FRANCIS GILES and COMPANY.

NO DISAPPOINTMENT.—ARDERN and EDMONDSON, having bought the stock of Mr Griffiths, have removed the following lots from the Wholesale premises, Bank-court, for immediate sale. No disappointment will be experienced on account of price and quality all marked in plain figures.

Rich autumn silks, 2s 11½d, worth 5s 6d per yard.

NO DISAPPOINTMENT.

Splendid winter silks, 35s 6d the dress, worth 3½ guineas.

NO DISAPPOINTMENT.

Rich bright black glaces, 2s 11d per yard.

NO DISAPPOINTMENT.

Beautiful chene walking dresses, 4½d, all one price, worth 1s 3d per yard.

NO DISAPPOINTMENT.

Lustred ditto, 6½d, all one price, worth 1s 6d per yard.

NO DISAPPOINTMENT.

Lustred and check walking dresses, 8½d, all one price, worth 1s 8d per yard.

NO DISAPPOINTMENT.

A parcel of useful winceys, 6½d, all one price, worth 1s.

NO DISAPPOINTMENT.

Two superior lots, also all one price.

NO DISAPPOINTMENT.

Ladies' and gentlemen's excellent white, and white and coloured bordered handkerchiefs, all one price, 6d.

NO DISAPPOINTMENT.

An important parcel of beautiful kid gloves, choice colours for season, 1s 6½d. All one price.

NO DISAPPOINTMENT.

Hundreds of new shawls and novelties in mantles, walking jackets, &c., in the new and enlarged shawl rooms, 33 feet by 100 feet, containing all the new fashions.

NO DISAPPOINTMENT.

Also millinery and ladies' underclothing in the ladies' rooms.

NO DISAPPOINTMENT.

Take Notice—Gentlemen's white dress shirts, 1s 11d each.

NO DISAPPOINTMENT.

Gentlemen's kid gloves, collars, ties, and hosiery.

NO DISAPPOINTMENT.

It is intended no disappointment shall occur on account of prices and quality at the Ladies' Establishment.

ARDERN and EDMONDSON, late Coutin and Griffiths, 86, King-street.

N.B.—The remaining longcloths, sheetings, blankets, towelling, quilts, &c.

NO DISAPPOINTMENT.

TO THE PUBLIC.—Messrs. ARDERN and EDMONDSON having increased their number of assistants, work their business as suitable, in their opinion, to Australian life and climate, in the following manner:—

All their hands are classed in two divisions. 1st division in business at eight o'clock in the morning, this division leaves off promptly at six o'clock, having been employed ten hours, which includes the time for dinner and tea. The 2nd division is in business at eleven o'clock in the morning, and close at nine o'clock in the evening, having been employed ten hours, which includes the time for dinner and tea. The young people of the first division this week take the time of second division next week. The result is that the business hours are, for customers from 8 in the morning till 9 o'clock in the evening.

The assistants have, for recreation, after 6 o'clock one week, and before 11 o'clock next week. This, truly, is limited labour, and convenience to a large class of buyers.

ARDERN and EDMONDSON, King-street.

P. FITZGERALD, 638 and 640, George-street South, Brickfield-hill, will Open THIS MORNING, Saturday, and on MONDAY MORNING following—84 packages, just landed. They were carefully selected for the various departments, and will be offered on Monday and during the week, at the smallest advance on cost.

They consist as follows—

The Manchester department, 8 cases
The dress department, 5 cases
The mantle and shawl department, 6 cases
The silk department, 5 cases
The stuff department, 4 cases
The hosiery department, 3 cases
The haberdashery department, 3 cases
The dress and skirt department, 6 cases
The hat and bonnet department, 4 cases
The ribbon department, 2 cases
The clothing department, 6 cases
The shirt and brace department, 3 cases
The silk hat department, 2 cases
The trimming department, 2 cases
The cloth department, 6 cases
The cloth cap and fancy hat department, 2 cases
The crimean shirt and belt department, 2 cases
The fancy doe department, 3 cases
The flannel department, 5 bales
The blanket department, 7 bales.

I most respectfully solicit a visit from those ladies who have not hitherto seen the splendid display of shawls, mantles, black and fancy glaces, black and coloured moire antiques and poplins, and the best assorted stock of fancy dresses in Sydney.

Gentlemen in town and country will do well in making their purchases at 638 and 640, Brickfield-hill, as they will find the largest assortment of ready-made clothing of any house in the colony.

The tailoring department, as usual, is conducted by Mr. G. Howell, whose long experience as a practical cutter is a sufficient guarantee that all orders in this department will give entire satisfaction.

P. FITZGERALD, 638 and 640, George-street South, Brickfield-hill.

NEW MILLINERY and MANTLES.—Mrs. WEEKS, 251, Pitt-street, has received ex Mail steamer, 3 Cases Mantles and 2 Cases Millinery Bonnets, which are now open for inspection; but owing to the pressure of business they could not make the announcement at an earlier date. The mantles being a consignment from one of the first London Houses, will be sold at less than half the usual price. Observe the Address, Mrs. WEEKS, 251, Pitt street.

EX MAIL STEAMER, BEHAR.—Just opened, in splendid condition, Jouvin's celebrated kid gloves, in Siberian green, from 6s. to 8s.

Mauve and tinted lavender, 6s. to 8s.
Black, with white welts
White, extra long, double clasps, and mitred tops
Ladies' tortoiseshell back combs
Ditto ditto, elegantly mounted
Ladies' drab Josephine, white and coloured points, 3s. 6d. per pair.

LEWIS (late Pillet), French Glove Depot, 10, Hunter-street.

HAMENDUMATA.—By her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent, dated August 15th, 1862, No. 2302, Kirby's Royal Patent Hamendumata (coat and waistcoat combined). The advantage of this patent is that it must secure a perfect fit in both coat and vest, and can be enlarged to any size. The first case of these novel and elegant garments imported into the colony has just been opened by the undersigned, and gentlemen are invited to inspect them. HOBSON and WHITING, the French Kid Glove Warehouse, 69, Hunter-street.

IF You want a good MATTRESS, go to the Australian Bedding Manufactory, 7, Bridge-street, Sydney.

IF You want a cheap MATTRESS, go to the Australian Bedding Manufactory, 7, Bridge-street, Sydney.

IF You want a good PALLIASSE, go to the Australian Bedding Manufactory, 7, Bridge-street, Sydney.

IF You want your MATTRESS re-made, go to the Australian Bedding Manufactory, 7, Bridge-st., Sydney.

EARLY CLOSING, Early Closing.—G. SWYNY begs to notify to his numerous customers, and the public generally, that he has determined to close his establishment on and after the 1st of April at 8 o'clock prompt, and at 11 o'clock on Saturdays; he therefore requests intending purchasers to make it convenient to come before that hour. Yours, &c.,

G. SWYNY.

SWYNY'S cheap boot warehouse, 66, Market-street, between George and Pitt streets, Sydney, and 70, William-street, corner of Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo.

NEW JEWELLERY.—We have just received, per Overland Mail, a selection of first-class Jewellery, of the latest and most fashionable kind. Intending purchasers are invited to inspect the new gold flower brooches and bracelets, which are in great variety and in original and tasteful designs. BRUSH and MAC DONNELL, 326, George-street, Sydney.

STONE RUBBISH can be had for taking away, at excavation, foot of King-street. W. PRITCHARD.

SOUND LUCERNE HAY on SALE, £1 10s. per ton, at W. PRITCHARD'S, Market Wharf.

SHEEP-WASH.—Tobacco Stems and Leaf on SALE at W. PRITCHARD'S, Market Wharf.

AMERICAN COOKING STOVES.—Just arrived, of the latest patterns and designs, the Surprise, Snow Bird, and Golden Age. STANFORD and CO., 208, Pitt-street.

HOBART TOWN JAMS, ex Briton's Queen, fresh and just landed

Raspberry and strawberry jam, in cases
Assorted jams in cases, containing raspberry, cherry, greengage, red currant, plum, Orleans plum, black currant, and apricot
Raspberry and plum jams, in kegs
Red and black currant jelly, in cases
Apple jelly, in cases

The above jams and jellies are from the establishment of G. F. Cresswell, Esq., Hobart Town, who obtained a prize medal at the International Exhibition of 1862.

The undersigned have been appointed sole agents in Sydney, and are prepared to supply the above in any quantity to the trade or private families.

MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

NEW SOUTH WALES WINES.—On SALE, of the finest quality, which will bear comparison with any wines of their character. Guaranteed to keep in draught or in bottle—in any part of the world.

Muscatel
Tokay
Madeira
Kaludah
Burgundy.

The justly celebrated Tokay is unrivalled, and requires only a trial to prove that New South Wales can produce wines worthy of patronage.

G. S. LEATHES and CO., 1, Wynyard-street.

STATIONERY and Account Book Establishment, 495, George-street (next Harper and Co.'s). T. S. POPE executes all orders for the above, either in town or country, at the lowest rates.

ON SALE, at PARTRIDGE'S Galvanized Ironworks, Bathurst-street:—Corrugated and plain galvanized iron; sheet zinc, lead, all sizes; galvanised and cast iron gutters, pipes, heads, shoes, &c.; lift and force pumps, garden engines, lead and iron gun barrel pipes patent waterclosets, &c.; galvanized iron tanks up to 2000 gallons.

MEDICINE CHEST, very large size, well filled, and Chest of surplus Medical Stores, for SALE; Price for the two chests, £10. H. S. BIRD, Circular Quay.

BRANDY COLOURING of superior quality, in octaves of 16 gallons, now landing ex St. Denis, and for SALE by the undersigned.

LEVERRIER, CURCIER, and CO., 205, George-st.

CHEAP MAIZE.—On SALE, at W. PRITCHARD'S, Market Wharf.

ENGINES specially adapted for mining or agricultural purposes.—Four 8-horse portable, on broad wheels, of the best manufacture, for wood or coal.

One 4-horse power, one 8-horse power upright portable engine, with patent tubular boilers, of the newest construction.

The above engines are well adapted to drive Hall's pulveriser.

SAMUEL HEBBLEWHITE, 292, Pitt-street.

TWO IRON TANKS for SALE, with connecting pipes and taps. Mr. POTTIE, Jamison-st., next to Dyer's.

ON SALE, 300 Cases Apples, Pears, and Grapes; 150 tons potatoes. R. J. HARDY, 107, Sussex-street.

LAW, SOMNER, and CO., Wholesale and Retail Seedsmen, 269, Pitt-street, opposite Tattersall's.

CLOVERS, Red, White, and Yellow; Cowgrass, Alsyke, and Crimson; splendid samples.

RYEGRASS, Perennial and Italian; fine clean seed. 260 Pitt-street, opposite Tattersall's.

MANILA CIGARS and Cavendish Tobacco on Sale, by L. and S. SPYER and CO., Wynyard-square.

PORT and SHERRY WINE, in hogsheads and quarter-casks, on SALE, by L. and S. SPYER and CO., Wynyard-square.

BARCLAY'S Bottled Porter, Dawson's and Robinson's bottled Ale, on Sale, by L. and S. SPYER and CO.

SALT, Rock and Coarse, on SALE, by L. and S. SPYER and CO., Wynyard-square.

SODA WATER BOTTLES, in 2-gross crates, on SALE by L. and S. SPYER and CO.

CREAM TARTAR, tartaric acid, pink jujubes, pastilles, on SALE by L. and S. SPYER and CO.

DAWSON'S ALE, in bulk, landing in prime condition, on SALE, by L. and S. SPYER and CO.

SEED OATS.—A few bags now landing, for SALE. HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

HART'S Adelaide FLOUR for SALE. HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

BOWMAN'S Adelaide FLOUR for SALE. HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

ADELAIDE WHEAT for SALE. HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

MUNTZ'S Metal and Nails, in quantities to suit purchasers. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-st.

AMERICAN Tubs and Buckets, Clothes' Pins, Axe Handles, &c. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-st.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned—Jeffrey's ale, in bulk (new brew); Younger's strong Alloa ale, in store bottles; Blood's ale and porter (pints).

YOUNG, LARK, and BENNET, George and Margaret streets.

SUPERIOR Pork Sausages, Pork Sausages, Pork Sausages, Salt Beef, and Ox Tongues, Hamburg and Irish Pork. Nos. 8 and 9, York-street Markets.

THOMAS RICE, manager.

ON SALE.—

Turpentine, in drums and cases
Raw and boiled oil, in hogsheads and drums
Colza oil, in ditto and ditto
Olive oil, in half-jars and hogsheads
Palm oil, in hogsheads
White and red lead, dry colours
Ground paints
Kerosene and paraffine oil.

ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, 181, Pitt-street.

AMERICAN CORN SHELLERS and Eagle Ploughs. S. HEBBLEWHITE, corner Pitt and Park streets.

ROSEWOOD Cottage Pianoforte, £10; one square ditto, £4 10s. S. HEBBLEWHITE, 292, Pitt-street.

THE UNDERSIGNED has for SALE—

Albert's sardines, large size, 1s per box
Moir's 1-lb. tins of fresh salmon, just landed, 1s 6d per tin
Fine Georgiana anchovies, 6d to 9d per bottle
The finest Patna rice, perfectly clean, 3d per lb. per 6 or 12 lbs
Black currant jam, 1s per lb.
Prime new Patras currants, just landed, 5d per lb.
Ketchups and sauces, 6d per bottle
New sultanas and muscatels, 8d per lb.
Splendid mixed pickles—quarts, 1s per bottle; pints, 8d per bottle
Superior new Turkish figs, 6d per lb.
Robinson's patent groats, 6d per tin
And all other provisions, especially half and quarter barrels of white and red herrings, to be had at the lowest possible prices.

At JOHN MOSES' wholesale and retail grocery and provision stores, Haymarket, Sydney.

CALIFORNIA FLOUR in 50 lb. bags, just landing ex Gertrude, from San Francisco.

The celebrated Golden Gate brand, unequalled in quality by anything ever produced, can be obtained in any quantity at the office of the undersigned.

GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

ON SALE by the UNDERSIGNED—

Adelaide flour—Magarey's, Hart's, Dunn's, and Simpson's Adelaide bran
Mauritius sugar—Ration, counter, and fine white crystals, in 50 lb. bags.

HENRIQUES, JOUBERT, and CO.
229, George-street.

REFRIGERATORS. REFRIGERATORS.—On hand and for SALE, Refrigerators of different sizes. Apply at the Liverpool Street Saw Mills, or to WILKINSON, BROTHERS, and CO., No. 30, Hunter-street.

TOWN of GOULBURN.—For private SALE, a bargain, 5 ACRES in one block. Apply to MORT and CO.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, twenty minutes' walk from the Market, the GOODWILL of a market garden, in full crop, containing two acres, with a never-failing well of water, six years to run; a four-room cottage, stable, and shed, a yard for poultry. Apply to WILLIAM LARBALESTIER, Raglan-street, Waterloo Estate.

TO BE SOLD, by Private Contract, a PUBLIC-HOUSE, about two miles and a-half from Post Office, containing ten rooms, with beer engine, spirit engine, and casks, with all other fixtures, and licence; a brick-built stable and coach-house, one square acre of garden with two frontages; a trellis of the best selected vines in the colonies, fruit trees of various sorts. The garden is in full crop. Any person will find this a complete bargain for ready money, as the owner is about to leave for South Africa. Apply to Mrs. WILLIAMS, Star Hotel, Macquarie-place, where full particulars may be obtained.

ULTIMO ESTATE.—Every Man his own Freeholder.—Choice Allotments for SALE or Lease, with right to purchase. Apply to the Surveyor, T. S. HARWOOD, Glebe Road.

FOR SALE, price £6, a pair of first-class SETTER DOGS. Male dog entirely broke in to the gun. Apply F. K. OLLIVER, Parramatta-street, next Tooth's Brewery.

FOREST LODGE ESTATE, for SALE or Lease, with right to purchase. T. S. HARWOOD, Glebe Road.

FOR SALE.—Ashfield, a choice Allotment of 1a. 0r. 6p. LAND, bounded by Railway and Alt-street. T. S. HARWOOD, Glebe.

WANTED, to SELL, new Back COUNTER, with 12 drawers, £8; Two large Ice Boxes, £3 each; One large Bread Chest, £2; Eight 18-gallon Casks, 4s. each. A. HOULGATE, 254, Pitt street.

FOR SALE.—TEN SHARES in the Melbourne and Minmi Coal Company. S., Box. 105, Post Office.

FOR SALE, a first-class American WAGGON, with improved springs, built to order. Will be sold a bargain. Enquire at BOULANGER'S French Cafe, Pitt-street.

MUNTZ'S Patent Metal and Nails, all sizes, at CUTHBERT'S Ship Yard, Miller's Point.

A RESPECTABLE General SERVANT wanted. Apply between 2 and 5, 110, Elizabeth-st. North.

A GENTLEMAN, with £200, would like to enter into some active and profitable business. E. T.

ASHFIELD—BURWOOD.—Wanted, to Purchase, from 8 to 10 Acres of LAND, with or without premises attached. A. Y. D., Post Office.

AT GRAHAM'S, 116, King-street, Men Cooks, Married Couples, Farm Labourers, Grooms and Gardeners, on hire.

AT GRAHAM'S, Cooks, Laundresses, Housemaids, and General Servants, experienced, on hire, for town and country.

BOOKKEEPER, by single or double entry, requires a SITUATION. Good references. E. N., HERALD Office.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The MATRON of the Benevolent Asylum, Sydney, having resigned her situation, applications for the vacant office are invited to be forwarded to the Secretary of the institution, Pitt-street South, on or before MONDAY, the 13th day of April next.

Salary, £100 per annum, with rations and quarters.

Further particulars as to duties, &c, may be ascertained at the Asylum.

GEORGE ALLEN, honorary secretary.

March 20th.

A PARTNERSHIP in a small SHEEP STATION, in Queensland, is offered on very advantageous terms. A rare opportunity for a young man, with a small capital, wishing to embark in pastoral pursuits. Full particulars on application to HENRY BEIT, 5, Wynyard-street.

DRAPERS.—Wanted, a good business MAN. None other need apply. J. SKINNER, Australia House, 404, George-street.

GASFITTERS wanted, at PARTRIDGE'S Galvanised Iron and General Plumbing Works, Bathurst-street.

LOADING for CALULA, near Orange. ANDERSON, CAMPBELL, and CO., King-street West.

POUND, RANDWICK ROAD.—Applications will be received at this Office up to 9 o'clock a.m., on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, for the office of Poundkeeper to the above pound.

Parties making application will be required, personally, to attend before the Bench of Magistrates at 10 a.m.

HENRY CONNELL, jun., C.P.S.
Central Police Office, Sydney, 24th March.

REQUIRED, a thoroughly qualified resident English TEACHER. Apply to Mrs. TAIT, Lyons'-terrace.

STORE CATTLE.—Wanted, 2000 speyed COWS, and 1000 Bullocks, 2 to 4, and 2 to 6. FORBES, King-st.

SHEEP.—Wanted, 500 sound, healthy, Store Wedders, from 3 to 5 years old, delivered at Penrith. Apply to the undersigned. J. W. LOWE, Luddenham.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED, Two good HANDS for the dresses. F. FAHEY.

TO SHINGLERS.—Wanted, a SHINGLER to do about 12 square. T. HOBBS, 146, Pitt-street.

TO HAIRDRESSERS.—Wanted, an ASSISTANT. E. DEEPER, 302, George-street.

TO CARPENTERS.—Wanted, two sets of shop SHUTTERS made. 328, Pitt-street.

THE PRESS.—Wanted, a GENTLEMAN of experience, qualified to take the entire management of the editorial and reporting departments of a provincial bi-weekly newspaper. Must be a good reporter. Apply, stating salary expected, to PRESS, care of G. R. Whiting, Esq., 69, Hunter-street, Sydney.

WANTED, a MASON. W. SHORT'S Produce Stores, Victoria Wharf.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply 425, Castlereagh-street South.

WANTED, a first-class COACH BODYMAKER, also, a good Coachsmith. LILLY, Elizabeth-st.

WANTED, a strong BOY, to look to a horse. DOLBY'S, George-street South.

WANTED, an active YOUTH. WATSON'S Boot Mart, 788, George-street South.

WANTED, a respectable young Woman as General SERVANT, in a small family. 61, Prince-street.

WANTED, a COACHSMITH, also a Trimmer, at ROBERTSON'S Coach Factory, 489, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a FRENCH POLISHER. D. SHAW Railway Bridge, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, a good JOINER. Apply E. HEAD, builder, Pitt-street, nearly opposite Theatre.

WANTED, a NURSEMAID. Mrs. HOWELL, 684, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a small COTTAGE, in a healthy situation. Mrs. BARLOW, Fitzroy-st., Surry Hills.

WANTED, a MAN to look after horses. M. FARRELL, butcher, George-street South.

WANTED, a good BAKER. Apply 116, Cumberland-street.

WANTED, a respectable Female, as COOK. Criterion Hotel, corner of King and York streets.

WANTED, an active BOY; town references required. Criterion Hotel, corner of King and York streets.

WANTED, a Farming MAN, for the country. WARD and COULTER, Market Wharf.

WANTED, a BOY, to make himself generally useful. Apply 319, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a WOMAN to do Plain Needle Work. Apply 2, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, a HOUSEMAID, for an hotel at Newcastle. Apply Post Office Hotel, York-street.

WANTED, two first-class MILLINERS. F. FAHEY, 90, King-street.

WANTED to SELL, Two first-class BILLIARD TABLES. Apply MOSES LEMON, York-st.

WANTED, a COOK for a Gentleman's Family. Also, an Under Nurse. "THE HOME," Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, SHINGLERS. Apply at S. LONG'S, 48, Kensington-street.

WANTED, a BOY, one used to a butcher's shop. Apply GRIFFITHS and FOX, Philip-street.

WANTED, Two strong LADS for a farm. WILLIAM NIXON, 162, Sussex-street.

WANTED, an Entering CLERK for Maitland. H. R. REID, 54, Pitt-street. 10 till 11 to-day.

WANTED, a COOK and LAUNDRESS, with good character from last place, at 3, Lyons'-terrace.

WANTED, a CARPENTER. Apply to J. GILROY, 542, Elizabeth-street South.

WANTED, a SASH-MAKER, at the Woolloomooloo Steam Saw Mills.

WANTED, by a Compositor, a permanent SITUATION. Direct to A. L., 38, Park-street.

WANTED, a GIRL, to help in the kitchen. Apply to Mrs. SPERRIN, King's Head, Lower George-st.

WANTED, a FEMALE, as COOK. Apply at Simpson's Hotel, George and Park streets.

WANTED, a good second-hand DOGCART. GIBSON'S Horse and Carriage Depot, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, an active LAD, accustomed to deliver meat in Sydney. Mr. CLEEVE, Charlotte-place.

WANTED, a first hand MILLINER, and two APPRENTICES. 7, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, LEFT-OFF CLOTHING. Letters attended to. W. BAYNES, 267, Kent-street.

WANTED, an ERRAND BOY. Apply at R. CASPER, 300, George-street, opposite Margaret-street.

WANTED, a respectable Boy, as MESSENGER—one who has been at the grocery preferred. E. TIGHE, 60, William-street.

WANTED, for the country, a YOUTH (Scotch), used to farming; also a good MOWER. ROBERT CAMPBELL, Commercial Stores, Sussex-street.

WANTED, a COOK and LAUNDRESS; also, a HOUSEMAID, for the Clyde River. Apply WHITE'S, Brougham Tavern, Pitt-street.

WANTED, to purchase, a YATCH or PLEASURE BOAT, from 3 to 5 tons. State lowest cash price, by letter, with all particulars, to YATCH, HERALD Office.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, to nurse and assist in the housework. Mrs. A. THOMSON, 541, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED by a young Lady, a SITUATION as Nursery Governess. Address N. B., Post Office, Newtown.

WANTED, a SITUATION in a Grocery Store, seven years' experience. W. SHAW, at G. Quinlan's, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, a respectable Woman, as good plain COOK. Apply, after 10 o'clock, to Mrs. CHATTO, Pitt-street, Redfern.

WANTED, a MAN as Gardener, Milk a Cow, and attend to a horse. Apply to Mr. M. FARRELL, George-street South.

WANTED, an industrious Woman, as HOUSEMAID and Laundress. Apply, from 2 to 4, 96, Elizabeth-street North.

WANTED, a HOUSEMAID that would make herself generally useful. Apply Mrs. NAPIER, Elizabeth-street, Paddington.

WANTED, to purchase, a three or four roomed COTTAGE. Address, stating particulars and price, to W. H., 28, College-street, Hyde Park.

WANTED, to purchase, 2000 well-bred FEMALE CATTLE, from 2 to 5 years old. Apply to THOMAS DAWSON, Auctioneer and Commission Agent, 438, George-street, next Royal Hotel.

WANTED, a SCHOOLMASTER and MISTRESS, for a non-vested National School, five miles from Sydney. Application to be made by letter to Mr. GIBSON, Watson's Bay.

WANTED, a HOUSE and PARLOUR MAID; good references indispensable. Apply to Mrs. ALEXANDER GORDON, Redfern, before 12 o'clock on Friday, the 27th instant.

WANTED, for cash, a SITE for a HOUSE, in Elizabeth-street, opposite Hyde Park. State price, and position, and address, to Mr. J. G. HANKS, grocer, 520, George-street.

WANTED, a competent Person, as Bachelor's HOUSEKEEPER; must be thoroughly sober and trustworthy; good wages. Apply by letter, stating particulars. Address B. B., HERALD Office.

WANTED, by a young lady, lately arrived from England, a SITUATION, as NURSERY GOVERNESS; the highest references given. Apply, by letter, N. G., 247, Macquarie-street.

WANTED, by a young LADY, a SITUATION as Junior Teacher in a school or private family. Salary no object. Address M. L., Fancy Emporium, corner of Campbell and Bourke streets.

WANTED, a SITUATION as Collector, by one thoroughly acquainted with the wine and spirit trade; has a horse for the purpose, and able to put in a considerable amount of business into any firm. Security given if required. Address PRIVATE, HERALD Office.

WANTED, to proceed to the country, a Lady as GOVERNESS, capable of imparting a sound English education, with music, French, and drawing, to instruct three young ladies. Good references required. Apply by letter, stating terms, to A. L., Post Office, Bathurst.

WANTED to BUY, a GIG HORSE—must be perfectly broken in and used to town work. Price of no consideration. Apply at 6½ in the morning, or at half-past two o'clock in the afternoon, at Dr. MULLER'S residence, 162, Phillip-street.

WANTED, Married Couple for the interior—man as cook and waiter, wife as laundress and housemaid, Ploughman, English or Scotch. Man as General Farm Servant and Milkman. Laundress and Housemaid for Hartley. Female Servants for Macleay River. Cook and Laundress for Camden. English Housemaid and Nurse. Apply to Mrs. PAWSEY, 163, Pitt street.

WANTED, by 10 o'clock, several Shepherds, Married Storekeeper on station, 12 pair of Sawyers for a long job at good wages, Married and Single Farming and Dairy Men, and Gardeners, Grooms, Weaving Family, Bullock Drivers, useful Boys, Female Servants for town and country. HAIGH and BROWN, labour agents, 221, Pitt-street North.

£1500.—WANTED, for the manufacture of an article, for which there is an immense demand. A large income will be derived from the investment, as the advertiser has advantages to offer seldom to be met with.

None but principals or their solicitors treated with.

Address A. B. Z., Messrs. STENHOUSE and HARDY, Hunter-street, solicitors.

A YOUNG GIRL wanted, at No. 4, Phillip-terrace, Crown-street, Surry Hills, opposite Black's Hotel.

A LARGE Front BEDROOM, with board, for one or two Gentlemen. 110, Elizabeth-street.

A SITTING-ROOM with one or two bedrooms to LET furnished. 19, Cowper-terrace.

APARTMENTS Vacant, family and single rooms. No. 7, Wynyard-square.

A FURNISHED COTTAGE, of four rooms, with detached kitchen, Wanted, by two Bachelors. Address, stating terms, and other particulars, Box 221, Post Office.

APARTMENTS Vacant, with Board, at 43, Hunter-street, the corner of Castlereagh-street.

APARTMENTS for two Gentleman or Lady and Gentlemen. Mrs. WRIGHT, 187, Premier-terrace, William-street.

BEDROOM to LET. 18, Bridge-street. Board if required.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for £1 1s. per week. Separate rooms if required. 157, Elizabeth-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—A Vacancy. Mrs. SAMSON, Upper Fort-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE. Families and Gentlemen. Mrs. SIMPSON'S, Bedford House, Jamison-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE at the Supreme Court Hotel, King and Phillip-streets.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—A Lady and Gentleman, or two Gentlemen, may find a comfortable home at Thalee House, Newtown Road, near the Toll-bar.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for one gentleman. For address apply to W. H. HOPKINS, ironmonger, 68, William-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—There is a vacancy for one or two gentlemen in the house of a family where every home comfort is offered. The house is large and airy, with plenty of good water; terms, moderate. Address E. F., Post-office, Paddington.

BALMAIN.—To LET, a COTTAGE residence, containing six rooms, front and back verandah, and detached kitchen, with flower garden in the front, and kitchen garden in the rear, with a splendid well of water. M. RAMSAY, Balmain.

BRINKLEY, NORTH SHORE.—To LET or for SALE, that delightfully situated marine RESIDENCE and grounds for many years the residence of Captain H. H. Browne, and lately occupied by Edward Goddard, Esq. The house contains 17 rooms, exclusive of stable, coach-house, kitchen, pantries, &c., &c. The whole is built of good stone, and slated roofs; without exception this is one of the best positions on the North Shore. For particulars, apply JOHN CARR, 112, Sussex-street.

FURNISHED BEDROOM, Private Family, 8s. per week. 147, Woolloomooloo-street.

HANDSOME Suite of APARTMENTS Vacant. 138, Castlereagh-street, next Victoria Club.

HEIGHTS OF PADDINGTON.—To LET, a FAMILY RESIDENCE, fronting the main road to South Head, the position and locality recommending it to parties in quest of a cheerful and healthy spot; at a convenient distance from the city, with charming prospects on either side of the house, which, standing well back from the road, is considerably protected from the noise and dust. Contains nine rooms, with detached kitchen, and well supplied with water in the dry seasons. Apply to H. H. NEWMAN, house and land agent, collector, &c., 178, Pitt-street.

IN A DESIRABLE POSITION, a Suite of ROOMS, with every comfort, stable, coach-house, accommodation for servant. To an eligible party, terms moderate. Apply G. G., HERALD Office.

KINGSTON.—To LET, the prettiest COTTAGE, in the best portion of the Kingston Estate, with good garden, front and back; a well of beautiful water, that never failed through the late drought, out-offices, &c. Apply BETA, General Post Office.

MANLY BEACH.—To Let, a Furnished COTTAGE; rent moderate. Apply Post Office, Manly.

MOSSMAN'S BAY.—To be LET, the HOUSE and Grounds lately occupied by David Forbes, Esq., Crown Prosecutor. Seven bedrooms, servants' room, kitchen attached, coach-house, three-stalled stable, and dairy, garden and large paddock. The site is close to the Quays, from which boats to Sydney may be had. Very healthy, and well situated for a school. Apply to H. STUART RUSSELL, the Rangers, Mossman's Bay.

OFFICE TO LET, central and convenient; 10s. a week. Apply 313, George-street.

OFFICES TO LET, superior accommodation. Apply on the premises, 227, George-st., opposite Bridge-st.

RANDWICK.—An excellent Family COTTAGE and STABLE to LET. Apply to MORT and CO.

STORAGE for 1000 tons of free goods, at low rates. H. R. REID, 54, New Pitt-street.

SMALL STEAM FLOUR MILL, known as Pemell's, situate at the junction of Glebe and Parramatta roads. The machinery is complete, and can be soon put in working order.

The premises are also adapted for Soap Works. There is a good opening for either business.

W. P. WOOLCOTT, Exchange-corner.

TO LET or SELL, a COTTAGE, with 4 acres of garden land. SKINNER'S Hotel, George-street.

TO LET, YOUNGE'S Athenæum, Pitt-street, with new scenery, fittings, &c. Apply 319, George-st.

TO LET, a Detached BUILDING, suitable for a Portrait Gallery, at FUSEDALE'S 257, Pitt-street.

TO LET, Crown-street, opposite Primitive Chapel, four rooms, kitchen, verandah, and balcony. 8, Bligh-st.

TO LET, OFFICES at the Commercial Chambers, Pitt-street. Enquire of J. GALE, 99, Prince-st.

TO LET, a neat stone COTTAGE of three rooms; water on; rent 7s.; 670, George-street.

TO LET, a SHOP and Premises, corner Yurong and Liverpool-street; newly built. Apply on premises.

TO LET, a HOUSE, with 3 rooms, water laid on. Apply A. STEEL, Royal Arms, Devonshire-street, Surry Hills.

TO LET, a HOUSE, in Bathurst-street, containing nine rooms; water laid on; rent, 30s per week. Apply Savings' Bank.

TO LET, in New Pitt-street, three recently erected STORES of three floors each. For particulars apply to JOHN F. HILLY, Esq., Pitt-street.

TO LET, the SHOP and PREMISES, in Pitt-street, adjoining the Victoria Theatre, lately occupied by Mr. GLAISTER. Apply to M. F. JOSEPHSON, 252, Castlereagh-street.

TO LET, Eveleigh HOUSE and Grounds, situate at Chippendale, near the city boundary, and now in the occupation of H. Shadforth, Esq. Apply to Mr. T. MACCULLOCH, 50, Wynyard-square.

TO LET, a Family RESIDENCE, containing eight rooms, kitchen, servant's room; coach-house, stabling, flower and kitchen garden, &c.; situate at Glebe Point. R. ROBERTS, Gipps-street, Paddington, Glenmore Road.

TO SHOEMAKERS, DRAPERS, and OTHERS.—To LET, next to Christchurch, 2 first-class SHOPS with plate-glass fronts. Apply to JOSEPH BAYLISS, 804, George-street South.

TO LET, a HOUSE in William-street, near the shoe shop, corner of Palmer-street, with three rooms, good yard, water laid on. Enquire 114, Palmer-street, F. M'CARTY.

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